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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV ..NO. 13,568. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1895.—12 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SHEEHAN OUT OF OFFICE

Avery Delano Andrews Appointed as a Police Commissioner.

GEORGE WALTON GREEN'S NEW DUTIES

He Will Succeed Francis M. Scott as Aqueduct Commissioner — The Mayor Will Name Women for the School Board.

Police Commissioner to succeed John C. Sheehan—AVERY DELANO ANDREWS, salary, $5,000.

Aqueduct Commissioner to succeed Francis M. Scott, resigned to become Corporation Counsel—GEORGE WALTON GREEN; salary, $5,000.

Mayor Strong added these appointments to his list of changes under the power of removal law yesterday.

The appointment of Mr. Andrews was the great surprise of the day. None of the politicians had counted on him at all. Mr. Green's appointment had been anticipated by a few.

Police Commissioner Andrews is a son-in-law of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, and was backed for the appointment by Gen. Schofield, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Gen. Anson

Major Avery D. Andrews.
Appointed Police Commissioner.

G. McCook, Frederic R. Coudert, and others. He was born in Messina, St. Lawrence County, in 1864, and is probably the youngest Police Commissioner ever appointed in this city.

Mr. Andrews entered West Point in 1882, after a competitive examination in Ogdensburg. He was appointed by the then Congressman, A. X. Parker. He was graduated in 1886, and was assigned to the Fifth Artillery, at Governors Island, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. He served there three years, and then went to Washington as an aide de camp on Gen. Schofield's staff. While in Washington he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1891. He was then a First Lieutenant. He resigned from the army and came to this city to practice law. He is a member of the law firm of Wells & Andrews of 111 Broadway. He lives at the Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue.

In appearance Mr. Andrews is tall and slender. His complexion is rather light. His bearing is soldierly. It is doubtless true that his military education and experience and the probability of their successful application to the affairs of the Police Department, where so much depends on discipline, had much to do with his appointment. What effect the passage of the Police Reorganization bills will have upon his tenure of office remains to be seen, but Mayor Strong will undoubtedly reappoint him if the proposed new laws make it necessary.

In politics Mr. Andrews is a Democrat, as was his father and grandfather, but he is not identified with any faction of the party. He is at present a member of Gen. Fitzgerald's staff, on which he is Major of Engineers. He has been a tutor in the New-York Law School for two years.

Commissioner Andrews' went to Police Headquarters early in the afternoon, and was introduced to John C. Sheehan by Gen. Rodenbaugh, Chief of the Bureau of Elections. Mr. Sheehan was engaged in clearing up his desk, having hurried from his law office soon after hearing of his removal.

"I will turn the office over to you in five minutes," said Mr. Sheehan. "Have you met the other Commissioners?"

Gen. Rodenbaugh said none of the other Commissioners was in, whereupon Mr. Sheehan said that Mr. Kerwin had just arrived.

Then Gen. Rodenbaugh took the new Commissioner to Mr. Kerwin's office and introduced him. When they returned to

George Walton Green.
Appointed Aqueduct Commissioner.

Commissioner Sheehan's room, the latter at once turned the office over to Mr. Andrews, with the remark:

"I hope your time in office will not be as stormy as my two years have been."

Several of the clerks and attachées of the department then bade the ex-Commissioner good-bye, and soon afterward he left the department. Mr. Sheehan said: "I feel very much relieved."

"I did not expect this appointment," said Mr. Andrews, "and, of course, it is impossible for me to say much at this time as to what I will do. I knew that my name had been sent in by some of my friends, but when the Mayor sent for me to-day, and told me that he intended to appoint me, I was surprised. I recognize, with other citizens who have watched the revelations of the Lexow committee, that the Police Department needs a thorough reorganization, and that the discipline of the force must be brought up to a proper standard, but I do not propose to move hastily. I want to study the department first."

George Walton Green, Aqueduct Commissioner, to succeed Francis M. Scott, is a friend of the new Counsel of the Corporation, and is associated with him conspicuously in the New-York State Democracy.

Mr. Green was born in this city, in 1854. He is a son of the late Dr. Horace Green. He comes of Revolutionary stock, his grandfather having fought at Bunker Hill. He was graduated at Harvard in 1876, studied law at Columbia, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He served as clerk in the office of Albert Stickney, the Committee of Seventy leader, and Edward M. Shepard, the Brooklyn reformer. He has acted as counsel for the Civil Service Reform Association and the American Copyright League, and as attorney for the Bar Association in its fight against the Field Code. Mr. Green has been in active practice in this city ever since his admission to the bar. He was one of the organizers of the independent Republican bolt in 1884, which forced the first nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and he acted as Secretary of the National Committee in that campaign. Since then he has been an active Democrat.

Mr. Green last Fall was the leader in the Fourteenth District, and Chairman of the State Democracy Law Committee. He made the speech tendering the nomination of that organization to Col. Strong. He ran for Congress to succeed Bourke Cockran, and held a joint debate with Robert A. Chesebrough, his Republican opponent. The Tammany candidate, George B. McClellan, defeated them both. Mr. Green has never held public office, but has taken an active part as a speaker in late campaigns, and has written numerous articles on legal, political, and historical subjects for magazines and other publications. He is a member of the Bar Association, Century, University, Manhattan, Harvard, Lawyers', and other clubs. He was not an applicant for any office.

The new Park Commissioners—Messrs. James A. Roosevelt, A. D. Juilliard, and George G. Haven—called at the Mayor's office soon after 11 o'clock yesterday, and were sworn in. Then they went over to the Park Department offices, in the Emigrant Savings Bank Building, on Chambers Street, and were met by ex-Commissioner Bell. They decided to meet next Monday and elect the fourth member of the board, who will be its President. In the meanwhile, Commissioner Tappen will be acting President. Mr. Tappen will be succeeded by the man whom Mr. Strong's appointees shall select.

A rumor was in circulation yesterday that Mayor Strong had appointed ex-Sheriff James O'Brien a Police Commissioner, to succeed Charles H. Murray. All the politicians Tammany men, and Patterson Republicans seemed to place great credence in this rumor. For some days there has been talk in this direction. Mayor Strong was asked as to what truth there was in the story. He said he had not appointed him.

"Do you intend to appoint Mr. O'Brien in place of Mr. Murray?" the Mayor was asked.

"Not to succeed Murray," said the Mayor.

Col. Strong then announced positively that he would not remove the two Republican Police Commissioners. It is known that Mr. Platt and all his political friends have been working hard to keep Messrs. Murray and Kerwin in office. The Mayor did not qualify his statement in any way. He was then asked:

"Are you going to appoint Mr. O'Brien a Police Commissioner?"

"I don't know. I am not going to make any more appointments, either to-day or to-morrow."

Part of the City Hall gossip yesterday was to the effect that Samuel Parsons, Jr., Superintendent of Parks, might be made President of the Dock Department.

A delegation waited upon Mayor Strong to urge the appointment of women on the Board of Education. It was made up of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, and Mr. A. B. Woodford, representing the School Committee of Good Government Club E and the Women's Association for Improving the Public Schools. The visitors asked that one-third (seven) of the new Board of Education be women. They presented a memorial to the Mayor, in which they gave their reasons for the request.

The memorial stated that women, as a class, feel a more vital interest in the prosperity of the public schools than men, as a class; that they understand the needs and capabilities of the children, at least as well as men; that the large preponderance of teachers being women, such appointments would be of obvious benefit; that women are deeply concerned with the hygienic condition of the schools, as affecting the health of the home and the family; that the judgment of competent women should be brought to bear in the selection of text books; that women are free from the entangling alliances of politics, and that they would have more time to give to the work. The memorial concluded as follows:

"In view of the advantage to be gained from the change, we believe that the very modesty of our request, that one-third only of the Commissioners may in time be women, should insure its acceptance."

The Mayor seemed very much pleased with these views "You have hit my programme exactly," he said. "I intend to appoint at least three women, and possibly five, at the start. The others will come later."

The Mayor then asked his callers whether they had any names to suggest. They had not, but said that they would suggest some later. Their visit yesterday was for the simple purpose of asking for the appointment of women, and not for any individual appointments.

Francis M. Scott, the new Corporation Counsel, and William Brookfield, the new Commissioner of Public Works, were in charge of their departments yesterday. They were busy receiving congratulations from friends who called, and from scores of telegrams and letters. No changes in the departments were announced, but there were rumors, of course. They concerned the Public Works Department mainly. One had it that William Henkel, Republican leader of the Twelfth District, might succeed Michael F. Cummings, Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances; that Columbus O. Johnson, leader of the Twenty-seventh District, might succeed Maurice Featherson, as Water Purveyor, and that John Simpson of the Fifth District might be Water Register.

Mr. Brookfield said he had not had time to think about appointments. Cornelius N. Bliss, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, John Sabine Smith, John E. Milholland, and scores of others called to congratulate him, and to talk matters over. His office was crowded almost all day.

Corporation Counsel Scott has determined to discharge all the extra men carried on the contingent account in the office. The order will go into effect to-morrow. Those who will go are Joseph P. McDonough, a title searcher; George O'Reilly, lawyer and general work; Henry W. Wheeler, employed to make up records of water supply proceedings; Thomas F. Brennan, employed in police certiorari cases; Frank McBarron, lawyer, and Miss Anastasia Delury, Catharine Duffy, and Theresa Glennon, typewriters.

Changes in the legal force of the Department of Law will not be made rapidly. As already told, First Assistant Corporation Counsel David J. Dean will be retained, and Allen T. Campbell will remain as Chief

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MAY RUIN CANNON'S DEAL

The Exposure by The New-York Times Has Its Effect.

A FULL INVESTIGATION PROBABLE

Many Incidents Confirm the Truth of the Charge that Cannon Made a Bargain with the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The effect of the exposure in The New-York Times of the duplicity of George Q. Cannon, the former Democratic leader in Utah, will be, it is believed here, to check and possibly stop negotiations which Mr. Cannon is now trying to effect, in accordance with the scheme to deliver Utah over to the Republican Party. Capital is timid, and when the investors in the East who have been invited to invest in the bonds of the Utah company are made acquainted with all the facts set forth in the statement published yesterday there is reason to believe that they will wish to look closely into the matter before proceeding further in the direction of supplying the money which Mr. Cannon is so anxious to secure.

There is no doubt that the National Democratic Committee will institute a searching inquiry as the result of the publication in The New-York Times. The facts now laid before the country are directly in line with suspicions entertained by leading members of that committee ever since the November elections. A week before the election the Democratic leaders were confident that they would win a substantial victory in Utah. They had good men in every district, and the reports which reached headquarters were invariably favorable to the Democratic cause. All at once the tide began to turn. No Democrat acquainted with the situation in Utah doubts for a moment that the ostentatious heralding of the fact that President Woodruff voted the Republican ticket was part of the scheme of Cannon for the conversion of the Territory. The suspicions of crooked work have been growing, and the dispatch from Salt Lake City published by The New-York Times yesterday was all that was needed to verify them. It is believed in Washington that when the people of Utah come to know the inside history of the scheme which resulted in the election of Mr. Cannon's political son as a delegate to Congress, the former Democratic leader of the Territory will find it to be more difficult to deliver the coming State to the Republicans than he anticipated a few months ago. Those who know Mr. Cannon best say that the desire to accumulate money is all-powerful with him, and if he is balked in his present plans to transfer the bonds of the Utah Company to Eastern investors his interest in the deal entered into last Fall will sensibly diminish.

There is no doubt that the masses in Utah are Democratic. Their friendly feeling for the Democratic Party has frequently been manifested in the past, and there is no evidence that if left to themselves they would willingly help make the State Republican. The essence of the statements contained in The New-York Times's dispatch has already been telegraphed to the Salt Lake papers, and within a week the people of the Territory will be put in possession of all the points of that most interesting publication. "You may depend," said a prominent Western Democrat, in discussing this subject, "that that story will go far to block Mr. Cannon's scheme. The people of the Territory are not fools, and when they see that they have been deceived by the man whom they have trusted, their indignation will be deep enough to prevent them from again being hoodwinked."

All facts in relation to the bill conferring Statehood upon Utah go to confirm the story relating to Cannon's duplicity. It is demonstrated that Arizona and New-Mexico asked for admission at the same time that Utah was knocking at the door. Utah was the richest in resources, but Arizona and New-Mexico gave the necessary Constitutional account of themselves. The House passed the three bills, but the Senate took favorable action only on the Utah bill. For a long time previous to the passage of this measure there was opposition in the Senate to the admission of Utah. This opposition suddenly came to and end, and the question is now being asked at the Capitol, Why did the Republican Senators who previously had objected to the admission of Utah suddenly come to the conclusion that she should be admitted? The answer, it is now believed, has been furnished by The New-York Times.

The prospect now is that before many weeks representatives of the National Democratic Committee will be at work in Utah, and that by the time the budding State is ready to elect her officers and first State Legislature, Mr. Cannon and the Republicans with whom he has been scheming will find themselves in a bad predicament.

Senator Ransom of North Carolina to-day said that he had been filled with amazement upon reading the dispatch published yesterday in The New-York Times relative to George Q. Cannon. "That article shocked me," he said. "I do not doubt its veracity, but it surprises me to think that such a scheme can be perpetrated at this late day under the watchful eyes of the American people. Although last year was a very unfortunate one for the Democratic Party, the figures and evidence adduced by The New-York Times regarding the election in Utah convince me that some unusual and potent influence was at work. The New-York Times is doing good work, and should continue along the same lines until the Nation is aroused to the necessity of punishing the guilty persons. The accusation made against Mr. Cannon is the most serious that could be advanced. In my opinion the act of coercing voters is the greatest of all crimes, and it should not and will not be tolerated by the American people. I sincerely hope that this article will reach the proper authorities in Utah so as to enable them to take the needed steps to thwart any movement of the kind that may be made in the future, and if possible to dethrone any person who has employed such foul means for pecuniary and political self-aggrandizement. I think that it is the duty of the Democratic Party to investigate this matter. Surely, all honest Democrats in Utah will appeal to us to institute an examination of the facts. The National Democratic Committee should take some action. I am not personally acquainted with the manners of the Mormons, but I have been informed that they are under the absolute leadership of one or two men, and that they do not hesitate to obey the will of their leaders. Mr. Cannon, I am told, is the actual principal of this sect, and if he so wished, could induce the people to act as he desired. The New-York Times has rendered the country many valuable services of a similar character, and I hope that this appeal to the country for honesty will have the good effect intended, as I believe it will."

A SUBJECT FOR INVESTIGATION.

William F. Sheehan Surprised at the Condition of Affairs in Utah.

William F. Sheehan, member of the National Democratic Committee from the State of New-York, said that he was much surprised to learn of a condition of affairs in Utah such as The New-York Times disclosed yesterday. It had not been brought to his notice before.

"I think enough evidence has been produced by The New-York Times," he said, "to make the situation in Utah a worthy subject for investigation by the National Democratic Committee.

"Such investigation could be instituted by William F. Harrity, Chairman of the committee. He could either conduct the investigation himself, or he might appoint a sub-committee to do it. I think Mr. Harrity has full power to appoint a committee for that purpose. His right in the matter would certainly not be questioned."

Mr. Sheehan refused to discuss the political issues arising in Utah.

"The subject is a grave one," he said, "and requires a great deal of careful study. I shall not express any further opinion in the matter until I have had time to go over the ground very carefully."

MINISTER ISAAC P. GRAY DEAD

He Arrived in the City of Mexico Unconscious and Dying of Pneumonia—Mrs. Gray and a Son with Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 14.—Pierre Gray, son of Minister to Mexico Isaac P. Gray, received a telegram to-night saying that his father died in the City of Mexico at 7 o'clock.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 14.—United States Minister Isaac Gray arrived here from the United States this morning. He was insensible, having been attacked with double pneumonia.

He was immediately removed to the American Hospital, and Drs. Liceaga and Bray examined him and held a consultation.

They pronounced his case hopeless.

Mrs. Gray and Bayard Gray, her son, were in constant attendance upon the dying man.

Great sympathy is felt for them throughout the official circle and the Diplomatic Corps.

A RAID ON OHIO DRUGGISTS

Nine Proprietors and Clerks in Cincinnati Arrested for Selling Adulterated Articles.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—Nine druggists or drug clerks were arrested to-day, at the instance of the State Dairy and Food Commission, whose representatives swore out warrants in Justice Winkler's court. The accused are charged with violating the drug section of the pure-food law.

The arrests are the result of investigations which have been going on for the last six weeks. Dr. J. A. Sterritt, who has general supervision of the inspection of drugs for the department, came here from Columbus and set to work on a systematic plan. Drug stores in all parts of the city were visited, and samples of goods were obtained for analysis. In all, between 175 and 200 samples were turned over to the department's chemist. Included in the lot is a wide variety of drugs and medicines. The work of analysis is far from completed, but of the samples so far examined, about one-third, Dr. Sterritt says, are below standard or adulterated.

Eight of the men arrested to-day are accused of selling distilled water which is not as it should be. In the professed aqua pura Chemist Fennel reports that he found various things, including chlorides, sulphates, carbonates, &c. Dr. Sterritt says that these impurities exist in quantities sufficiently large to make a serious difference in the case of many of the prescriptions in which distilled water is called for, and indicate that a good deal of the fluid sold as distilled water may be nothing more than the yellow product of the Ohio River put through a filter. As most dealers charge 10 cents for four ounces of distilled water, there is a margin for a neat profit in case the process of distillation is avoided.

C. F. Herrman, one of this batch of eight, came into court this afternoon and entered a plea of guilty. He paid a fine of $25 and costs. The others have not yet entered their pleas. The ninth arrest was that of Otto Katz, a clerk for J. F. Zumkele, a Vine Street druggist. He is charged with selling spirits of hartshorn below the standard of strength called for by the authorities.

Among the druggists of the city there is a good deal of stir over the cases thus begun and the series of others expected to be made in a short time. Many of the retailers are, of course, bitterly hostile to the commission, but a good many others favor the investigation, as likely to have an excellent result upon the trade.

RUBIRA TURNED ON THE GAS

A Young Spaniard Found Dead in His Room in a Fashionable Bachelor Apartment House.

Alfonso Rubira, twenty-nine years old, a Spaniard, who lived in the fashionable apartment house 125 West Thirty-third Street, committed suicide in his apartment last evening. He occupied an elegant suite of rooms on the third floor, with a friend, Carl Sandine.

Mr. Sandine, who is employed as a bookkeeper in a dry goods store, returned home about 8 o'clock, and could not open the door to his apartments. He went down stairs and notified the janitor, who also tried to open the door, but found that the key would not enter the lock.

The janitor and Sandine went into the cellar, and the former hoisted the latter up through the dumb waiter, which runs into the kitchen of the rooms. Then Sandine admitted the janitor, and together they broke the glass fanlight over the transom of the door leading to the parlor. As soon as they did so, gas rushed out.

Rubira was lying dead on the bed. The two gas jets in the room were turned on full force.

On learning that his friend was dead, Sandine hurried to the Manhattan Athletic Club, of which a brother of Rubira is a member. Sandine said he knew of no reason for the act of his friend.

The suicide is a son, it is said, of a wealthy widow, who lives in New-Rochelle.

William H. Adam, a life insurance agent, committed suicide by gas asphyxiation yesterday in a furnished room, at 329 West Thirty-first Street.

He was fifty years old. He transacted business with Gordon, Roberts & Co., insurance brokers, at 56 Pine Street. They knew of no reason for his suicide, but the police believe that he was despondent on account of his poor circumstances. It is said that he has a daughter in the city, and a brother living at 694 Tenth Avenue.

To Prove an Alibi for Hayward.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 14.—Lawyers for Harry Hayward, who is being tried for the murder of Miss Ging, announced to-day in opening the defense that an attempt would be made to prove an alibi. The testimony of Adry Hayward, it was said, would be shown to have been prompted by insane jealousy.

Hayward's presence at the theatre on the night of the murder was proved by ushers at the Grand Opera House.

Col. Jones Takes The Post Dispatch.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14.—The announcement is made to-day that Col. Charles H. Jones, formerly of The Republic and more recently of The New-York World, has secured a controling interest in The Post-Dispatch, and at once assumes control of that paper. Mr. Pulitzer's reason for disposing of the paper is failing health and inability to give personal attention to its management.

DEFEAT OF THE BOND BILL

The House Refuses to Meet the Views of the President.

ADVERSE MAJORITY OF FORTY-SEVEN

Sixty-three Republican Votes Cast Against the Measure — Reed Pretends to Support It.

HIS INSINCERITY SHOWN IN THE RESULT

The Action of the House Means a Loss to the People of Sixteen Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—All hope of legislation favorable to the proposition of the President, in his message asking that Congress should make it possible for the Administration to save $16,009,000 by permitting the issue of gold bonds at 3 per cent. interest, was dissipated this afternoon, when the House, by a vote of 167 to 120, refused to order the Ways and Means resolution to a third reading. This adverse action was taken in a spirit of resentment largely, and with the fullest understanding of what it would mean. There was not a member of the House who did not know, whatever his opinion, that to pass the resolution would save $500,000 a year in interest, and that to reject it would put $16,000,000 in the hands of the holders of the thirty-year bonds.

The result was not unexpected. Before the House met it was plain that the Democrats were excited and that the Republicans were indisposed to render assistance to the Administration. Mr. Reed was to support the resolution, but there was a general impression among the Republicans that there was not to be anything like unanimous following of the leader. In the debate, Mr. Reed, having control of the time for the affirmatives, gave time to Republicans who spoke against the resolution, and in his own speech Mr. Reed rendered the Administration that sort of support from which it might have prayed to be excused. Mr. Wilson's speech in opening the debate was a plain, business statement, and the remarks of Mr. Turner, a silver man by preference, were among the best that serious and admirable member has ever made on the floor of the House. Like Mr. Reed, he stood for national honor, but unlike Mr. Reed, he made no cynical reservations of a sort to encourage the opposition.

The "silver-voiced" Bryan of Nebraska, who evidently had prepared for one of the greatest efforts of his life, made such a ridiculous exhibition in his effort to say something impressive that he was laughed at and hooted. He overlooked the point of the resolution altogether; worked himself into a hubbub of words, and then, with much struggling for expression, declared that he would prefer to give up his life "rather than see this infamous bargain approved." The shouts of derision and laughter from all parts of the House indicated that this tragic utterance of the Nebraska member was misinterpreted or taken for comedy. The effect upon the noisy orator was to disconcert him and make the rest of his harangue ineffective and so uninteresting that the House spent the time in conversation.

The insincerity of the Reed leadership was seen in the vote.

Of the 120 votes cast for the motion that the bill be read a third time, 31 were given by Republicans, Mr. Reed being among the number.

In the negative there were 63 Republican votes.

Two Republicans voted against the resolution for one that voted for it.

Those Who Killed the Bill.

The full list of those who opposed the bill follows:

Adams, (Rep., Ky.)
Aitken, (Rep., Mich.)
Alderson, (Dem., West Va.)
Alexander, (Dem., N. C.)
Allen, (Dem., Miss.)
Arnold, (Dem., Mo.)
Avery, (Rep., Mich.)
Bailey, (Dem., Texas.)
Baker, (Pop., Kan.)
Baker, (Rep., N. H.)
Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.)
Blair, (Rep., N. H.)
Bland, (Dem., Mo.)
Bell, (Pop., Col.)
Bell, (Dem., Texas.)
Black, (Dem., Ga.)
Boatner, (Dem., La.)
Boen, (Pop., Minn.)
Bowers, (Rep., Cal.)
Bretz, (Dem., Ind.)
Broderick, (Rep., Kan.)
Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio.)
Brookshire, (Dem., Ind.)
Brown, (Dem., Ind.)
Bryan, (Dem., Neb.)
Bundy, (Rep., Ohio.)
Bunn, (Dem., N. C.)
Caminetti, (Dem., Cal.)
Cannon, (Dem., Cal.)
Cannon, (Rep., Ill.)
Capehart, (Dem., West Va.)
Clark, (Dem., Mo.)
Cobb, (Dem., Ala.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Texas.)
Coffeen, (Dem., Wyo.)
Coffin, (Rep., Md.)
Cooper, (Rep., Wis.)
Cox, (Dem., Tenn.)
Crawford, (Dem., N. C.)
Curtis, (Rep., Kan.)
Davis, (Pop., Kan.)
De Armond, (Dem., Mo.)
Denson, (Dem., Ala.)
Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.)
Dockery, (Dem., Mo.)
Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.)
Donavan, (Dem., Ohio.)
Doolittle, (Rep., Wash.)
Edmunds, (Dem., Va.)
Ellis, (Dem., Ky.)
Ellis, (Rep., Oregon.)
Enloe, (Dem., Tenn.)
Epes, (Dem., Va.)
Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.)
Funk, (Rep., Ill.)
Fyan, (Dem., Mo.)
Grady, (Dem., N. C.)
Griffin, (Rep., Wis.)
Goodnight, (Dem., Ky.)
Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.)
Grow, (Rep., Penn.)
Hager, (Rep., Iowa.)
Hainer, (Rep., Neb.)
Hall, (Dem., Mo.)
Hare, (Dem., Ohio.)
Harris, (Pop.-Dem., Kan.)
Hartman, (Rep., Mon.)
Hatch, (Dem., Mo.)
Haugen, (Rep., Wis.)
Heard, (Dem., Mo.)
Henderson, (Rep., Iowa.)
Henderson, (Rep., Ill.)
Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa.)
Hermann, (Rep., Oregon.)
Hitt, (Rep., Ill.)
Hooker, (Dem., Miss.)
Hopkins, (Rep., Penn.)
Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.)
Hudson, (Pop., Kan.)
Hulick, (Rep., Ohio.)
Hull, (Rep., Iowa.)
Hunter, (Dem., Ill.)
Hutcheson, (Dem., Texas.)
Ikirt, (Dem., Ohio.)
Islar, (Dem., S. C.)
Johnson, (Rep., N. D.)
Kem, (Ind., Neb.)
Kiefer, (Rep., Minn.)
Kyle, (Dem., Miss.)
Lacey, (Rep., Iowa.)
Lane, (Dem., Ill.)
Latimer, (Dem., S. C.)
Lawson, (Dem., Ga.)
Layton, (Dem., Ohio.)
Lester, (Dem., Ga.)
Linton, (Rep., Mich.)
Little, (Dem., Ark.)
Livingston, (Dem., Ga.)
Lond, (Rep., Cal.)
Loudenslager, (Rep., N. J.)
Lucas, (Rep., S. D.)
Maddox, (Dem., Ga.)
Maguire, (Dem., Cal.)
Mahon, (Rep., Penn.)
Mallory, (Dem., Fla.)
Marsh, (Rep., Ill.)
McCleary, (Rep., Minn.)
McCulloch, (Dem., Ark.)
McDearmon, (Dem., Tenn.)
McKeighan, (Ind., Neb.)
McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)
McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.)
McNagny, (Dem., Ind.)
McRae, (Dem., Ark.)
Meiklejohn, (Rep., Neb.)
Mercer, (Rep., Neb.)
Meredith, (Dem., Va.)
Money, (Dem., Miss.)
Moore, (Dem., Kan.)
Morgan, (Dem., Mo.)
Moses, (Dem., Ga.)
Neill, (Dem., Ark.)
Northway, (Rep., Ohio.)
Ogden, (Dem., La.)
Pence, (Pop., Col.)
Pendleton, (Dem., Texas.)
Perkins, (Rep., Iowa.)
Pickler, (Rep., S. D.)
Randall, (Rep., Mass.)
Richardson, (Dem., Mich.)
Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.)
Ritchie, (Dem., Ohio.)
Robbins, (Dem., Ala.)
Robertson, (Dem., La.)
Russell, (Dem., Ga.)
Sayers, (Dem., Texas.)
Settle, (Rep., N. C.)
Shell, (Dem., S. C.)
Sibley, (Dem., Penn.)
Simpson, (Pop., Kan.)
Smith, (Rep., Ill.)
Snodgrass, (Dem., Tenn.)
Stallings, (Dem., Ala.)
Stephenson, (Rep., Mich.)
Stockdale, (Dem., Miss.)
Strait, (Dem., S. C.)
Strong, (Rep., Ohio.)
Swanson, (Dem., Va.)
Talbert, (Dem., S. C.)
Tate, (Dem., Ga.)
Tawney, (Rep., Minn.)
Taylor, (Dem., Ind.)
Terry, (Dem., Ark.)
Thomas, (Rep., Mich.)
Tyler, (Dem., Va.)
Van Voorhis, (Rep., N. Y.)
Van Voorhis, (Rep., Ohio.)
Walker, (Rep., Mass.)
Waugh, (Rep., Ind.)
Wendock, (Dem., Mich.)
Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.)
Wheeler, (Rep., Ill.)
Whiting, (Dem., Mich.)
Williams, (Dem., Ill.)
Williams, (Dem., Miss.)
Wilson, (Rep., Ohio.)
Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)

HOW THE BILL WAS KILLED.

A Short, Sharp Debate Followed by a Decisive Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Proceedings in the House upon the Bond bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee opened to-day with the report from the Committee on Rules of an order providing that a vote be taken at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

On the question of the adoption of the order the vote, as taken by tellers, resulted, yeas, 152; nays, 28.

The bond resolution was read by the Clerk, and the Speaker, dividing the five hours allotted for debate, said he would recognize Messrs. Wilson (Dem., West Va.,) and Reed (Rep., Me.,) for two hours in the affirmative, and Messrs. Bryan (Dem., Neb.,) and Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) in the negative for the same time; the other hour to be divided among other gentlemen.

Mr. Wilson Leads Off.

Mr. Wilson, in opening, said the situation was this: The Secretary of the Treasury, having deemed that an emergency had arisen provided for in Section 3,700, Revised Statutes, had agreed to issue something over $65,000,000 of bonds, at the net rate of 3¾ per cent. interest, for the purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of gold. It was further agreed that these bonds might be exchanged for 3 per cent. gold bonds, should Congress give the Secretary authority to issue them. The resolution reported by the Committee on Ways and Means provided that none of the gold thus realized should be used for the payment of current expenses of the Government.

In considering the necessity for the passage of the resolution, Mr. Wilson went into a showing of the condition of the Treasury. This morning, he said, there was an available cash balance of $165,000,000, which was greatly in excess of the balance at other periods in the history of the Treasury. For instance, on May 31, 1892, the available cash balance was $126,000,000. So it was not due to any financial stringency in the Treasury itself.

"But when we came to consider the gold reserve," said Mr. Wilson, "we found this morning it amounted to but $42,217,000. As a bank of issue and redemption, therefore, it had been compelled to do as other institutions of the kind—it had been compelled to go into the market and purchase that with which it must redeem its notes."

Mr. Wilson reviewed the history of the gold reserve, beginning with the law of 1875 providing for the resumption of specie payment. Secretary Sherman, in his reports, had said that the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the gold reserve was a continuing power, and, in his estimation, should amount to 40 per cent. of the outstanding liabilities. This was not the first time, said Mr. Wilson, that the Treasury had suffered from a loss of gold. In November, 1890, according to the speech made by Secretary Windom, in New-York City on the night he died, there had been a run of $24,000,000 on the gold reserve, and the available cash in the Treasury had been reduced to the $54,000,000 of bank trust funds. Three times within the last thirteen months Secretary Carlisle had found it necessary to go into the market and buy coin with which to carry out the terms of the Sherman law of 1890, and of the law repealing the purchasing-clause of that law, which required him to maintain the parity of all the dollars of the Government. He did just what Secretary Sherman did time and again in carrying

Continued on Page 2.

MR. PLATT AND THE MAYOR

Effect of the Appointments Made by Mr. Strong.

FACTIONAL BITTERNESS INCREASED

Neither Mr. Strong Nor Mr. Platt Will Talk As to Mr. Platt's Cry of "Bad Faith" in the Brookfield Appointment.

The war between the Platt and anti-Platt factions of the Republican Party in this city has at no time during the past year been more picturesque than it has since Mayor Strong began to make his appointments.

The effect during the last two days has been spectacular. The bitterness which was threatening at the time William Brookfield was defeated by Edward Lauterbach for the Presidency of the county organization is greater than it was then, and the predictions of lasting trouble are more numerous and emphatic.

For the first time since the trouble began, more than a year ago, Thomas C. Platt has met defeat. A knock-down blow has been given him at the very moment when he was more strongly intrenched than he had been for years in the local citadel.

The office of Commissioner of Public Works has twice figured in the contest within a month, for it is this office which the patronage-dispensing Republicans relies on to strengthen, to build up, the machine.

It was hopes of places in this department, held by many, and promises made to some, that turned members of the County Committee away from William Brookfield in those eager days between the election of the members of the County Committee and the night when they met and chose Edward Lauterbach to be their President. It is to this same office that Mayor Strong has appointed William Brookfield. Hunger for the plums that hang in that garden helped give Mr. Platt his victory. Now the man these hungry ones deserted has been made distributor of those plums.

The county machine men—Gibbs, Van Cott, Patterson, Murray, Reisenweber, Wanmaker, Gunner, Gruber, and whoever else wanted "spoils" for their own or their friends' use—pinned their faith to Mr. Platt's influence with Mayor Strong, and yesterday, looking at the disconsolate faces of these men, a wag said: "Faith without Public Works is dead."

Mayor Strong had made, up to the close of business last night, eleven appointments under the authority conferred by the Power of Removal bill. The men selected have been such as to command words of commendation from all good citizens who look at them from any other standpoint than that of party politics.

Of these eleven three only were Republicans, and not one of those three is in any sense a follower of Mr. Platt. None of them is susceptible to the machine influences distributing such offices as are within their gift.

The appointment of William Brookfield to be Commissioner of Public Works has led Mr. Platt to cry out that there has been "bad faith." He claims that some days ago he was led to understand that Col. Fred D. Grant was to receive this office, which has within its control appointments numbering more than 1,000, with an aggregate of $1,500,000 annually in salaries.

How useful this place is to one who is disposed to use it for machine-making purposes may be known from the list of subordinates which the Commissioner appoints. Among them are a chief clerk, at $4,800; a general bookkeeper, at $3,000; a corresponding clerk, at $3,000; a contract clerk, at $2,500; a chief engineer, at $7,000; a first assistant engineer, at $5,000; four assistant engineers, at $3,000 each, one at $2,700, one at $2,400, five bureau superintendents, at $2,750 each; a water purveyor, at $4,000; a consulting engineer, at $5,000; an Inspector of Street Opening, at $3,000; a Water Register, at $4,000; an engineer in charge of sewers, at $4,800; one assistant, at $3,000, and two at $2,500 each; an Inspector of Repairs, at $2,000; an assistant engineer in the Department of Surveys and Maps, at $4,000, and about fifty positions with salaries of about $1,800.

Mr. Platt's claim is that the appointment of Mr. Brookfield to the position of Commissioner was "a breach of good faith." He had supposed up to Wednesday that Col. Grant was to be the man, and this conclusion, according to the Platt side of the story, was based on a long talk which he had with the Mayor a little more than a week ago, and on some things which James Phillips, Jr., had told him after he, too, had talked with Mayor Strong.

Mr. Platt's statement is that while Mayor Strong "did not exactly promise to appoint Col. Grant, he left the Mayor with the full assurance" that Col. Grant would be the man. Mr. Platt had suggested Col. Grant for the place, and had said that he had nothing further to ask.

Mr. Platt, in his discussion of the appointment of Mr. Brookfield, set up the further claim that it was Mayor Strong and not himself who had been responsible for the amendment to the Power of Removal bill which caused some talk a few weeks ago. The Platt side of this story is that he (Platt) was opposed to such a bill, because he thought it would come home to trouble the party, but, because of the public demand for this measure, he withdrew his objections.

The original bill extended to President Jeroloman the same power of removal, in case anything happened to the Mayor. Platt followers say that Mr. Strong objected to this part of the bill and asked Mr. Phillips to inform the ex-Senator that he did so object.

After this change to meet the Mayor's wishes, according to Mr. Platt's friends, Mr. Platt supposed that his suggestions for this and other important places would be heeded to some extent.

A reporter for The New-York

DEFEAT OF THE BOND BILL.

Continued from Page 1.

out the law for the refunding of the public debt, and bought gold from other markets than our own.

If Secretary Sherman, in 1879, deemed a 40 per cent. gold reserve necessary, certainly the $100,000,000 set apart in 1882, apparently in pursuance to the declaration of Congress, for the redemption of the greenbacks alone, in view of the addition of $500,000,000 of legal tenders, $500,000,000 of silver notes, and all the notes of the national banks to the redeemable obligations of the Government, must be considered as a modest and proper reserve.

A Dialogue with Dingley.

Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Me.)—If the Secretary of the Treasury has borrowed $117,000,000 of gold, as I understand the gentleman to say, for the maintenance of the gold reserve, will he explain how the Government has provided revenue for the $109,000,000 of deficiency within the last two years?

Mr. Wilson—"Still harping on my daughter." I explained that in my speech on the bill repealing the differential sugar duty.

Mr. Dingley—No, but it is an important matter, and I think ought to properly and clearly be set before the House. Has not the money obtained by the sale of these bonds been used to meet the deficiency in revenues?

Mr. Wilson—Of course, the gentleman is partly correct. I showed some days ago how, under the operations of the "endless chain" the money thus obtained entered into the available cash of the Treasury, and was used to pay current indebtedness.

Mr. Dingley—But how could that "endless chain" work if the greenbacks redeemed were held in the Treasury and not paid out again?

Mr. Wilson—But doesn't the gentleman know that under the law of 1874 national bank notes can be used as effectively as Treasury notes or greenbacks?—that the Government has been redeeming national bank notes, and that the banks are not required to do it?

Mr. Dingley—The gentleman has not answered the practical question I put to him. Was not the sale of bonds made to meet deficiencies in the revenue and not to maintain the gold reserve? That the surplus of $65,000,000 now in the Treasury was put there by the sale of bonds and from no other source?

Mr. Wilson—Oh, well, if the gentleman wants to give the matter a political turn, and compare the matter of management of the Treasury Department, I will say that when we needed money we borrowed it, and when you needed it you appropriated the trust funds in the Treasury. [Applause.]

Mr. Dingley—Not a dollar of the bank redemption fund was ever used by a Republican Administration to pay the expenses of the Government.

Mr. Wilson—If the gentleman had read the speech of Secretary Windom to which I have referred he would have seen that according to that official's own statements that as far back as the 10th of September, 1890, practically the only available cash in the Treasury was the $54,000,000 of bank redemption fund.

Hopkins in Opposition.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) said the question before the House was whether Congress would authorize the President to change the policy of the Government and issue a gold bond. He deprecated such a change, and referring to the quarter of a century in which the Republican Party had been continuously in power, asserted that it had always met its indebtedness without resorting to the policy suggested by President Cleveland. Referring to Mr. Wilson's declaration that Government bonds were presumably payable in gold, he ironically inquired why that fact had not been impressed upon the mind of the syndicate without an attempt being made to impress it upon Congress.

He asserted that when Secretary Folger desired to fund $300,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds into 3 per cents, the negotiations were conducted not with a foreign syndicate, not under a private contract, with the law partner of the President as a party to it, but in the open sunlight, and with the American people as its witnesses. In his judgment the repayment of these bonds in gold, instead of saving to the United States $16,000,000 in interest at the end of thirty years, would cost the people $100,000,000 as a result of changing the character of the Nation's obligations. Such a transaction, he asserted, would make every bondholder a "bear" in the market, interested in sending the country to a silver basis. It would be their purpose to drive gold to a premium; it would enhance the value of their bonds, and, so far as the syndicate in question was concerned, would double the value of their holdings.

Mr. Hopkins pointed out that on the day the contract was signed, 4 per cent. bonds, with only twelve years to run, were selling in the open market for 110½. The new issue was sold to the syndicate for 104½. They were sold to the syndicate for $9,500,000 less than they would have brought in the open market, and this gave them a rate of interest that no civilized country was paying today.

Worse than Egypt.

"Even Egypt," he continued, "has negotiated a loan for a less sum. They have given a higher rate of interest than Norway or little Belgium, or the English colonies are compelled to pay. And yet they come in here and ask Congress to confirm the contract on the ground that a saving of $16,000,000 will be made. The President's message sent in here was not inspired by patriotism, but an effort to throw upon Congress the responsibility for giving a profit of $25,000,000 to a foreign syndicate represented by his former law partner."

This loan, Mr. Hopkins asserted, could have been taken in the country alone, and the people would have been glad of the opportunity to do so, had it been afforded them. In support of this, he read from a morning paper a statement that, whereas Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore had subscribed for $1,125,000 of the bonds, they had been notified that they could have but $100,000 of them. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury had made a contract that would be condemned by the country, and the President's message was sent to Congress for the purpose of misleading the people by the assertion that $16,000,000 might be saved.

"I want to say for one, speaking, I think, for the entire Republican Party and most of the Democratic, that I am not willing to be particeps criminis to any such arrangement.

Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) who desired it to be understood that he thoroughly "repudiated the whole arrangement," asked Mr. Hopkins how it was that this syndicate held an option upon all bonds to be issued by this Government until next November.

"No one but the President," replied Mr. Hopkins, "the Secretary of the Treasury, or a member of the syndicate can answer that question."

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.,) gave notice that he would ask to have the joint resolution amended by adding the following:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as changing the avowed policy of the Government to pay all its outstanding bonds in gold."

Grosvenor Frees His Mind.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) said it had gone to the country that those who opposed the pending resolution were failing to do something in which the honor and credit of the United States were involved. There was never a greater fallacy than that. What, he asked, was the condition of affairs? The Secretary of the Treasury had made a contract to borrow $62,000,000 worth of coin—a contract complete in every particular and binding upon all.

"The President," he went on, "presents us with a contract which need not be carried out, provided we make another—one providing for a lower rate of interest, if we stipulate that the bonds shall be payable in gold. There was no honor or credit involved. We were told that the credit of the Government was broken down. Who broke it down? The last loan negotiated by a Republican Secretary was on a coin bond at 2½ per cent. What had happened between that time and this to impair the credit of the Government?

"Ask the Secretary of the Treasury how he found out that our credit was broken down. He will tell you that he never found it out at all. J. S. Morgan & Co. said so. The Secretary accepted the statement, and asked the company what it would do to help the Government. It presented the bond contract. It was a poor contract. The American people had never been appealed to, and, therefore, we pay $16,500,000 more at the dictation of a foreign syndicate."

Mr. Grosvenor said he could not support the bill. If the bill should be passed, it would change the entire bond system, and it would be impossible to negotiate another coin loan. If this scheme should be carried into effect, outstanding coin obligations would depreciate $16,500,000 in a single day. It would be a great discrimination.

"I will not vote for it," Mr. Grosvenor said. "It is fraught with dishonor, and not honor. No man will stand longer for the honor of the Government than I, but I will not prostitute it in building up one institution."

Mr. Daniels (Rep., N. Y.,) deprecated the terms of the contract made by the Secretary of the Treasury, but said that Congress was without power to amend it in the least. The only question before the House, therefore, was whether the people should be required to pay, for a period of thirty years, three-quarters of 1 per cent. a year more for the money borrowed in pursuance to that contract, or the joint resolution be passed. He was for the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.,) said that he would not attempt to say that the bargain made by the Secretary of the Treasury with the foreign capitalists was the very best that could be made, but the circumstances surrounding the case were such as to compel the Secretary to make an extraordinary bargain. The price of Government bonds had advanced in London because of the knowledge of the determination of this syndicate to maintain the price of bonds, so that the argument of gentlemen on the other side about the effect of the passage of this joint resolution fell to the ground.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) said that men from the South and men from the North came up here and heroically kept the obligations of the Government as good as gold. There need be no fear that a country—divided then, united now, poor then, rich now—would not continue to maintain its credit, and all the powers of earth and hell could not prevent it. [Applause.] The question involved in the joint resolution was whether or not there should be a change in the style of the Government's obligations. If, said Mr. McMillin, the amendment at issue would save $50,000,000 a year instead of $500,000, as stated, he would not vote to send the country along a line which he regarded as ruinous.

Good Bargain, Hendrix Says.

Mr. Hendrix (Dem., N. Y.,) said that if there was anything bad in the contract made by the Secretary of the Treasury with "these foreign gentlemen," the representatives who opposed the passage of the joint resolution were responsible for it. [Ironical applause.] Every business man would say that a contract to get gold at 3 per cent. was a good one.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.,) secured two minutes in which to have read a portion of Hood's poem, "Miss Kilman's Egg and Her Golden Leg." He was followed by Mr. Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) who said that there would be no relief from present conditions until silver should be restored to its full capacity as a money metal.

Mr. Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, opposed the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. Northway (Rep., Ohio,) gave as the reasons for opposing the joint resolution that it was a discrimination against all previous issues of bonds made by the Government, and because the Administration was negotiating deliberately with a foreign syndicate and making a distinction between gold and other forms of money. Congress had never said that gold was the best money.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) said that Congress was called upon to humiliate and degrade itself by ignoring the Constitution of the United States. If the recommendations of the committee shall be carried out, he said, the country simply would follow the dictation of foreign capitalists and surrender its right to coin money given under the Constitution.

Mr. Springer, (Dem., Ill.,) responding to an assertion of Mr. Bland that if the joint resolution passed the Government would be derrived of its right under the Constitution to coin silver money, said he could not see how that issue was involved. Silver has been demonetized since 1873, and the gentleman from Missouri was begging the question. The only question before the House was whether or not it would vote to relieve the people of the payment of $16,000,000 of unnecessary interest.

Greeting of the Populists.

Mr. Kem (Pop., Neb.,) presented and had read a "greeting to the members of the People's Party," which said that, as early as 1865, a conspiracy was entered into between the gold gamblers of Europe and America to accomplish the following purposes: "To fasten upon the people of the United States the burdens of perpetual debt; to destroy the greenbacks which had brought us safely through the perils of war; to strike down silver as a money metal; to deny to the people the use of Federal paper and silver—the two independent money sources of money supply guaranteed by the Constitution; to fasten upon the country the single gold standard of Britain, and to delegate to thousands of banking corporations, organized for private gain, the sovereign control, for all time over the issue and volume of all supplemental paper currency."

The "greeting" was signed by the fifteen Populist members of the House.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.,) said he assented to the view that the burden was upon the Government to maintain the parity of all its money. He believed the Secretary of the Treasury, in carrying out the law which he was bound to execute, should be allowed some discretion, and he was in favor, therefore, of passing this joint resolution. The sticking on the part of gentlemen on the use of the word "gold," he believed to be based on a fiction.

"If we borrow gold," he asked, "why should we hesitate to promise to pay the same? If we are honest in this transaction, we'll stop right here, pass this resolution and thereby save the people of the country $16,000,000 interest money." [Applause.]

Five minutes of the hour parceled out by the chair still remaining, Speaker Crisp said he would recognize any gentleman desiring to speak in the affirmative. After a short pause, Mr. Cooper (Dem., Fla.,) rose. He said, referring to a letter from J. Proctor Knott which had been read by Mr. Hatch, that when the writer of the letter should see it in "cold print," he would wish for his own credit, the credit of the State of Kentucky, and of the gentleman who read it, that it had been kept private. [Applause.]. The letter in question was a coarse, profane attack upon the President and the "goldites."

Mr. Cooper paid President Cleveland a glowing eulogy, saying he had a larger following in the country than either the Republican or Democratic Party, and that, if he had to make the contract complained of, it did not lie in the mouths of the members to criticise it. They had left him to confront the situation without suggestion or relief.

Mr. Van Voorhis (Rep., N. Y.,) said the contract made by Secretary Carlisle was wholly executory in its terms, beyond his power, and void.

Some Minority Support.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) said the gentleman from Illinois (Hopkins) asked if the House would become particeps criminis in this contract. God forbid! It was made by officials for whom the Republican Party was not responsible and did not indorse.

"But," he asked, "if I ransom my goods which I find in the hands of a thief, do I thereby become particeps criminis? I can see no other way than for me to ransom this money from the men who are getting away with it, and save these sixteen millions to the common people."

W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) said the situation was an unfortunate one for Republicans; they were in a predicament. "But, by failing to vote for the joint resolution," he said, "we should do nothing but spite ourselves."

Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) quoting the question put by Mr. Payne as to whether he sacrificed anything in ransoming his goods from a fleeing thief, said that he might. He decired to call that gentleman's attention to the fact that he proposed to change the whole policy of his party and to go back upon all the declarations of his party; that he proposed to institute a new policy calling for a new following. Not only had the Republican Party declared that all the money of the country should be maintained on an equality, but the Democratic Party as well. He read from the platform of that party the declaration that there should be one money for the Government and the people, one for the laboring man and the bondholder.

"Oh, Mr. Speaker," he said, addressing the chair, "I can imagine that the cockles of your own heart must often have been warmed by that ringing sentence!"

General attention was drawn to Speaker Crisp, amid some laughter, but he gave no sign of the warming process.

The proposition contained in the joint resolution, Mr. Hepburn said, was a call upon Congress to declare that the silver dollar did not have the same purchasing power as the gold dollar. For that he was not ready. The obligations of the Government, he said, were payable in coin, gold or silver, and by that policy he proposed to stand. [Applause.]

Reed's Pretense of Help.

Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.,) followed with a ridiculous speech antagonizing the bill, and then came Mr. Reed, who in the course of his remarks said:

"Whatever severity of criticism be bestowed upon the present situation, a greater severity of criticism is to be bestowed upon the past, and this agreement presented here for the inspection of the House is of a piece, it seems to me, with the government of this country for the last two years. It may be that I judge harshly. It may be that this agreement is the result of the unfortunate condition in which the Government was found. It may be that no guilt attaches to this, except so far as it is the result of causes which never ought to have been set in motion. However it is, that contract is not presented to us for approval or disapproval. It is a contract made by the legitimate agent of the Government.

"Gentlemen who are opposed to this proposition now before the House say that he had a right to make it. I presume, therefore, that he had. He has made it, and it is not submitted to this House; but there is a proposition submitted to this House, which is that that money will be furnished to us for the lowest rate of interest, provided that we put the word "gold" in our bonds. Now, that word is there now by everybody's understanding on both sides of this House, and the question is what we shall do about it. If it were the establishment of a policy, then it might be discussed from some other standpoints that are presented to-day.

"But it is not the establishment of a policy. It is the action of the House of Representatives upon a single transaction. Gentlemen say that the result would be that the Secretary of the Treasury will try other transactions of this kind upon the House and Senate in the future. I do not believe, after the expression of the American people upon that subject, that he will do it again.

Talks of Blame.

"Where the blame ought to be is this," said Mr. Reed further on, "that this Administration has not made the people understand from the beginning that these bonds are just what they are, just what the custom of payment on the part of the Government has made them to be. It establishes no new policy, even if these bonds were made specifically payable in gold, all of them. And I say to men who are on the other side of the question that they are not treating this matter fairly when they speak of it as determining the policy of monometallism or bimetallism. Gentlemen who are interested in national bimetallism, if their views are correct, will find that the consensus of opinion of the world will sweep us by in any little affair like this without minding it for an instant, and if they are international bimetallists, every body in the world will hold it as a triumph and then it will be of no account."

"Now," said Mr. Reed, in conclusion, "do not let our indignation about a contract which we cannot interfere with and which, perhaps, deserves all the reprobation it has received—do not let that prevent us from taking a businesslike view of the present situation. Do not let us involve ourselves in 'policies' and things of that sort, but let us take that nation as it stands."

Mr. Wilson closed the discussion in a ten minutes' speech.

The Decisive Vote.

The previous question, on the engrossment and third reading and passage of the joint resolution being ordered by the terms of the rule, the first question before the House was: "Shall the joint resolution be engrossed and read a third time?" On this the yeas and nays were demanded, the roll call resulting as follows: Yeas, 120; nays, 167.

The Speaker—The House refuses to order the bill to a third reading. The bill is dead.

Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Adams, (Rep., Penn.)	Lockwood, (Dem., N. Y.)
Apsley, (Rep., Mass.)	Lynch, (Dem., Wis.)
Aldrich, (Rep., Ill.)	Martin, (Dem., Ind.)
Babcock, (Rep., Wis.)	Marvin, (Rep., N. Y.)
Baldwin, (Dem., Minn.)	McCreary, (Dem., Ky.)
Barnes, (Dem., Wis.)	McGann, (Dem., Ill.)
Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.)	McKaig, (Dem., Md.)
Barwig, (Dem., Wis.)	Meyer, (Dem., La.)
Bechner, (Dem., Ky.)	Montgomery, (Dem., Ky.)
Beltzhoover, (Dem., Penn.)	Morse, (Rep., Mass.)
Berry, (Dem., Ky.)	Mutchler, (Dem., Penn.)
Breckinridge, (Dem., Ky.)	O'Neil, (Dem., Mass.)
Brickner, (Dem., Wis.)	O'Neill, (Dem., Mo.)
Brosius, (Rep., Penn.)	Page, (Dem., R. I.)
Bynum, (Dem., Ind.)	Paschal, (Dem., Texas.)
Cadmus, (Dem., N. J.)	Patterson, (Dem., Tenn.)
Campbell, (Dem., N. Y.)	Payne, (Rep., N. Y.)
Caruth, (Dem., Ky.)	Pearson, (Dem., Ohio.)
Catchings, (Dem., Miss.)	Pendleton, (Dem., W.Va.)
Causey, (Dem., Del.)	Pigott, (Dem., Conn.)
Chickering, (Rep., N. Y.)	Powers, (Rep., Vt.)
Clancy, (Dem., N. Y.)	Price, (Dem., La.)
Clarke, (Dem., Ala.)	Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.)
Cobb, (Dem., Mo.)	Ray, (Rep., N. Y.)
Coombs, (Dem., N. Y.)	Reed, (Rep., Me.)
Cooper, (Dem., Fla.)	Reilly, (Dem., Penn.)
Cooper, (Dem., Ind.)	Reyburn, (Rep., Penn.)
Cornish, (Dem., N. J.)	Richards, (Dem., Ohio.)
Covert, (Dem., N. Y.)	Robinson, (Rep., Penn.)
Crain, (Dem., Texas.)	Russell, (Rep., Conn.)
Curtis, (Rep., Kan.)	Ryan, (Dem., N. Y.)
Daniels, (Rep., N. Y.)	Schermerhorn, (Dem., N. Y.)
Davy, (Dem., La.)	Sickles, (Dem., N. Y.)
De Forest, (Dem., Conn.)	Sorg, (Dem., Ohio.)
Dingley, (Rep., Me.)	Sperry, (Dem., Conn.)
Draper, (Rep., Mass.)	Springer, (Dem., Ill.)
Dunn, (Dem., N. J.)	Stevens, (Dem., Mass.)
Durborow, (Dem., Ill.)	Stone, (Dem., Ky.)
English, (Dem., Cal.)	Stone, Chas. W., (Rep., Penn.)
Erdman, (Dem., Penn.)	Stone, William A., (Rep., Penn.)
Everett, (Dem., Mass.)	Storer, (Rep., Ohio.)
Fielder, (Dem., N. J.)	Straus, (Dem., N. Y.)
Foreman, (Dem., Ill.)	Tarsney, (Dem., Mo.)
Geary, (Dem., Cal.)	Tracey, (Dem., N. Y.)
Geissenhainer, (Dem., N. J.)	Turner, (Dem., Ga.)
Gillet, (Rep., N. Y.)	Turpin, (Dem., Ala.)
Gillett, (Rep., Mass.)	Updegraff, (Rep., Iowa.)
Goldzier, (Dem., Ill.)	Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.)
Gorman, (Dem., Mich.)	Wanger, (Rep., Penn.)
Graham, (Dem., N. J.)	Warner, (Dem., N. Y.)
Gresham, (Dem., Texas.)	Washington, (Dem., Penn.)
Griffin, (Dem., Mich.)	Wells, (Dem., Wis.)
Grout, (Rep., Vt.)	Wilson, (Dem., West Va.)
Haines, (Dem., N. Y.)	Wise, (Dem., Va.)
Hall, (Dem., Minn.)	Wolverton, (Dem., Penn.)
Hammond, (Dem., Ind.)	Woomer, (Rep., Penn.)
Harrison, (Dem., Ala.)	Wright, (Rep., Mass.)
Hayes, (Dem., Iowa.)	Total—120.
Hendrix, (Dem., N. Y.)	
Henry, (Dem., Md.)	
Kribbs, (Dem., Penn.)	
Lapham, (Dem., R. I.)	
Lefever, (Rep., N. Y.)	

NAYS.

Adams, (Rep., Ky.)	Kem, (Ind., Neb.)
Aitken, (Rep., Mich.)	Kiefer, (Rep., Minn.)
Alderson, (Dem., W.Va.)	Kyle, (Dem., Miss.)
Alexander, (Dem., N.C.)	Lacey, (Rep., Iowa.)
Allen, (Dem., Miss.)	Lane, (Dem., Ill.)
Arnold, (Dem., Ala.)	Latimer, (Dem., S. C.)
Avery, (Rep., Mich.)	Lawson, (Dem., Ga.)
Bailey, (Dem., Texas.)	Layton, (Dem., Ohio.)
Baker, (Pop., Kan.)	Lester, (Dem., Ga.)
Baker, (Rep., N. H.)	Linton, (Rep., Mich.)
Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.)	Little, (Dem., Ark.)
Blair, (Rep., N. H.)	Livingston, (Dem., Ga.)
Bland, (Dem., Mo.)	Loud, (Rep., Cal.)
Bell, (Pop., Col.)	Loudenslager, (Rep., N. J.)
Bell, (Dem., Texas.)	Lucas, (Rep., S. D.)
Black, (Dem., Ga.)	Maddox, (Dem., Ga.)
Boatner, (Dem., La.)	Maguire, (Dem., Cal.)
Boen, (Pop., Minn.)	Mahon, (Rep., Penn.)
Bowers, (Rep., Cal.)	Mallory, (Dem., Fla.)
Bretz, (Dem., Ind.)	Marsh, (Rep., Ill.)
Broderick, (Rep., Kan.)	McCleary, (Rep., Minn.)
Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio.)	McCulloch, (Dem., Ark.)
Brookshire, (Dem., Ind.)	McDearmon, (Dem., Tenn.)
Brown, (Dem., Ind.)	McKeighan, (Ind., Neb.)
Bryan, (Dem., Neb.)	McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)
Bundy, (Rep., Ohio.)	McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.)
Bunn, (Dem., N. C.)	McNagny, (Dem., Ind.)
Cammetti, (Dem., Cal.)	McRae, (Dem., Ark.)
Cannon, (Dem., Cal.)	Meiklejohn, (Rep., Neb.)
Cannon, (Rep., Ill.)	Mercer, (Rep., Neb.)
Capehart, (Dem., W. V.)	Meredith, (Dem., Va.)
Clark, (Dem., Mo.)	Money, (Dem., Miss.)
Cobb, (Dem., Ala.)	Moore, (Dem., Kan.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Texas.)	Morgan, (Dem., Mo.)
Coffeen, (Dem., Wyo.)	Moses, (Dem., Ga.)
Coffin, (Rep., Md.)	Neill, (Dem., Ark.)
Cooper, (Rep., Wis.)	Northway, Rep., Ohio.)
Cox, (Dem., Tenn.)	Ogden, (Dem., La.)
Crawford, (Dem., N. C.)	Pence, (Pop., Col.)
Curtis, (Rep., Kan.)	Pendleton, (Dem., Tex.)
Davis, (Pop., Kan.)	Perkins, (Rep., Iowa.)
De Armond (Dem., Mo.)	Pickler, (Rep., S. D.)
Denson, (Dem., Ala.)	Randall, (Rep., Mass.)
Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.)	Richardson, (Dem., Mich.)
Dockery, (Dem., Mo.)	Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.)
Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.)	Ritchie, (Dem., Ohio.)
Donavan, (Dem., Ohio.)	Robbins, (Dem., Ala.)
Doolittle, (Rep., Wash.)	Robertson, (Dem., La.)
Edmunds, (Dem., Va.)	Russell, (Dem., Ga.)
Ellis, (Dem., Ky.)	Sayers, (Dem., Texas.)
Ellis, (Rep., Oregon.)	Settle, (Rep., N. C.)
Enloe, (Dem., Tenn.)	Shell, (Dem., S. C.)
Epes, (Dem., Va.)	Sibley, (Dem., Penn.)
Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.)	Simpson, (Pop., Kan.)
Funk, (Rep., Ill.)	Smith, (Rep., Ill.)
Fyan, (Dem., Mo.)	Snodgrass, (Dem., Tenn.)
Grady, (Dem., N. C.)	Stallings, (Dem., Ala.)
Griffin, (Rep., Wis.)	Stephenson, (Rep., Mich.)
Goodnight, (Dem., Ky.)	Stockdale, (Dem., Miss.)
Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.)	Strait, (Dem., S. C.)
Grow, (Rep., Penn.)	Strong, (Rep., Ohio.)
Hager, (Rep., Iowa.)	Swanson, (Dem., Va.)
Hainer, (Rep., Neb.)	Talbert, (Dem., S. C.)
Hall, (Dem., Mo.)	Tate, (Dem., Ga.)
Hare, (Dem., Ohio.)	Tawney, (Rep., Minn.)
Harris, (Pop., Tenn.)	Taylor, (Dem., Ind.)
Hartman, (Rep., Mon.)	Terry, (Dem., Ark.)
Hatch, (Dem., Mo.)	Thomas, (Rep., Mich.)
Haugen, (Rep., Wis.)	Tyler, (Dem., Va.)
Heard, (Dem., Mo.)	Van Voorhis, (Rep., N. Y.)
Henderson, (Rep., Iowa.)	Van Voorhis, (Rep., Ohio.)
Henderson, (Rep., Ill.)	Walker, (Rep., Mass.)
Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa.)	Waugh, (Rep., Ind.)
Hermann, (Rep., Oregon.)	Weadock, (Dem., Mich.)
Hitt, (Rep., Ill.)	Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.)
Hooker, (Dem., Miss.)	Wheeler, (Rep., Ill.)
Hopkins, (Rep., Penn.)	Whiting, (Dem., Mich.)
Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.)	Williams, (Dem., Ill.)
Hudson, (Pop., Kan.)	Williams, (Dem., Miss.)
Hulick, (Rep., Ohio.)	Wilson, (Rep., Ohio.)
Hull, (Rep., Iowa.)	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)
Hunter, (Dem., Ill.)	Total—167.
Hutcheson, (Dem., Tex.)	
Ikirt, (Dem., Ohio.)	
Izlar, (Dem., S. C.)	
Johnson, (Rep., N. D.)	

PRESENT AND NOT VOTING.

Henderson, (Dem., N. C.) | Kilgore, (Dem., Texas.)
Total—2.

RECAPITULATION.

Yeas—Democrats, 87; Republicans, 33—120.
Nays—Democrats, 94; Republicans, 63; Populists, 7; Independents, 2; Pouplist-Democrat, 1—167.

A motion by Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) to reconsider the vote just taken was, on his motion, laid on the table.

AMONG THE SILVER SENATORS.

Republicans and Democrats Not Ready for a Test Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—There was a lack of enthusiasm to-day among the silver Democrats of the Senate, owing to their discovery that the Republican silver men were unwilling to enter into an agreement for a test vote until they could be assured that a free-coinage bill could be passed without difficulty. Mr. Jones of Arkansas, late this afternoon, said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that he expected to be able to call up his bill soon, but he was unwilling to give any particulars as to the probable time. Mr. Teller said that it would be folly for the silver men to enter into any agreement for a vote unless they knew beforehand just how they stood. Personally, Mr. Teller does not see the advantage of a vote on this proposition at this time, and it is reasonable to suppose that he is using his influence to prevent a test the outcome of which might seem to be the least in doubt.

Interest in the proceedings of the House to-day prevented much financial talk in the Senate. The reply of Secretary Carlisle to the Gorman resolution, giving a detailed statement as to the Treasury's condition, failed to excite much talk, for the reason that but few Senators had read it and desired to have time to digest the contents of the statement. The announcement that over $105,000,000 of the proceeds of the sale of bonds had been devoted to the current expenses of the Treasury was commented upon by a few Senators as showing that the proposed bond issue would not relieve the Treasury of the workings of the "endless chain."

Mr. Carlisle has not yet sent to the Senate a reply to the Hill resolution, which called upon him to say whether the condition of the Treasury was such that legislation was required to supply it with funds, and, if so, to state the character of the legislation. Mr. Hill is waiting patiently for this reply, and when it is submitted he will be ready with a speech.

THE SYNDICATE'S BIG TASK.

Its Influence Pledged to Keep Gold in the Treasury After Placing It There.

Scrutiny of the contract for replenishing Treasury gold led to the general opinion in the financial district yesterday that, while the syndicate had made good terms in interest rates, it had shouldered responsibility which entitled it to more than ordinary financial reward. The contract, in the opinion of bankers, left no doubt that the power and influence of the syndicate had been pledged to keep gold in the Treasury after placing it there. If this can be done, thereby ending anxiety for the gold reserve and restoring business confidence, it is felt that the price paid for the bonds ought to be of the smallest consideration. The Government can afford, bankers think, to pay well to be insured for a time against a recurrence of the financial distress which the legal-tender currency has caused.

Indications that the syndicate is fortifying itself for this purpose are furnished in the distribution of subscriptions. Nearly every house that might engage in gold exports has been admitted to the list, directly or through its connections. No subscriber has escaped the pledge that governs the principals in the syndicate. The syndicate will not place its entire reliance on the provision. It must combat exchange whenever tendency toward the exporting rate may appear. There is reason to suppose that the syndicate will find it necessary to meet natural conditions in the exchange market with sales to keep rates down, thus creating artificially a supply of exchange whenever demands may become large. This would involve expense which only the strongest houses could carry. This course must be followed through the life of the syndicate, unless meanwhile Europe shall turn bullish on American securities, and depress exchange rates by normal financial methods.

Since the syndicate assumes the burden of maintaining conditions which will protect the gold reserve, it must be prepared to make large outlays in addition to those required for bond purchases. Readiness to make these outlays is on all sides conceded to be an element of risk which is not improperly chargeable to the purchase price.

There is little criticism of the plan for deferred gold payments. Bankers say this arrangement must strengthen the pledge that no Treasury gold will be taken for this purpose. The syndicate might easily have made immediate payment for the bonds by borrowing gold here. Such loans would need to be repaid in kind, and the Treasury would probably have helped to pay them. By the partial payment plan the syndicate will have abundance of time for gathering fresh gold. Public knowledge that gold will reach the Treasury at regular intervals extending over several months is calculated also to give the reserve greater security than it would possess if all the gold were dumped at once into it.

The syndicate seems to have finished its local deposits for the present. They amount to $7,637,000, including $72,000 received yesterday. The larger total published yesterday came from a mistake in count, owing to confusion at the Assay Office Wednesday.

A Knight of Labor Scheme.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor has decided to retain counsel and combat the bond issue of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as unauthorized and illegal.

SIX INCHES OF SNOW IN NEW-ORLEANS

A Big Storm Also in Texas—Stock Dying by Hundreds.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 14.—For the first time in fourteen years New-Orleans is covered with snow. The flakes began falling about 11 o'clock last night, but the storm ceased in an hour. This morning the fall of snow recommenced, and it has kept up continuously since then. Nearly six inches of snow now covers the streets.

Traffic on all the mule cars has stopped, and not more than a dozen electric cars are now running.

Snowballing has been general all over the city, and caused numberless fights. At several places weapons were drawn and trouble narrowly averted.

The only recorded snowstorms in New-Orleans were in 1851, 1867, 1881, and to-day. This is the severest Winter the present generation has known.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 14.—Dispatches from points in Texas say that a furious snowstorm is raging in the Western half of the State. Galveston is experiencing the second snow fall of its history. At Austin the snow is drifting, and travel will soon be blocked.

Stock is dying by hundreds on the snow-covered ranges, and there is considerable suffering among the settlers. At St. Joseph a coal famine exists.

C. M. Badger, a farmer near St. Joseph, was found frozen to death in his pasture this morning.

ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

The Regular Ticket Elected—About 50,000 Votes Polled.

At the Anti-Tammany Democracy primaries held last night for the election of officers of the district organizations and members of County and District Committees the regular ticket was elected.

There were contests in the Fourth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts. In the Seventeenth District Thomas Brannigan defeated Col. Albert Fest. In the Twenty-third District John J. Gifford defeated G. R. Steele.

Among the Chairmen elected were: First District—L. H. Harrison; Second—W. J. Lehan; Third—W. Spencer; Sixth—Samuel L. Fox; Eighth—Major T. Bogan; Ninth—John J. Brennan; Tenth—John McGorry; Eleventh—M. C. Dougherty; Twelfth—Peter Padien; Thirteenth—Werner Bruns; Fifteenth—W. H. Long; Sixteenth—A. C. Sohne; Seventeenth—T. J. Brannigan; Eighteenth—Andrew Beiser; Nineteenth—John J. Meehan; Twenty-first—James M. Brady; Twenty-third—J. J. Gifford; Twenty-ninth—Edward Reagen; Thirtieth—Frederick Echenbach.

About 50,000 votes were polled.

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UNIFORMS IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Brilliant Toilets at the Reception to the Army and Navy by President and Mrs. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland gave a reception to-night in honor of the Army and Navy. The response by the guests of honor was most cordial as well as numerous, for not in many years has there been such a concourse in the White House of men in the uniforms of the Army and Navy.

In addition to the usual elaborate decorations of palms and ferns in the East Room, the shields of the Union in red, white, and blue immortelles were fastened against the pillars on each side of the big bay window. A huge star of yellow ewes and an anchor of red carnations in the centre of each mantel, which was massed with cut flowers, indicated the especial guests of the evening. The tiny jets of electricity gleaming among the greenery were of deep scarlet. The Blue Room was elaborately ornamented with Belle Siebrecht roses and ferns, palms, and azaleas.

The weather was clear and cold. Long before 9 o'clock the red corridor was thronged, the full-dress uniforms of army and navy officers predominating. The crowd was so great that it was with difficulty that a passage could be kept clear for the receiving party.

At 9 o'clock the President and Mrs. Cleveland, preceded by Col. Wilson and Lieut. Gilmore, and followed by the members of the Cabinet, passed into the Blue Room. Mrs. Cleveland wore a gown of orchid pink satin, spangled in gold. In her hair she wore a bandeau of heavily-chased gold.

Mrs. Gresham was in white mousseline de soie, over pink silk, with diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Carlisle, next in line, was in old rose and black brocade, trimmed with point lace.

Mrs. Lamont's toilet was of cream white satin; Mrs. Olney wore pink and white brocade, and Miss Morton gray satin, with black lace.

Behind the line were Mrs. Perrine, Miss Helen Benedict of New-York, who arrived at the White House to-day; Mrs. Crosby, Miss Lieber, Miss Rochester, Mrs. Bell, and others who had been asked by Mrs. Cleveland.

Among the first to shake hands with President and Mrs. Cleveland were Lieut

MR. PLATT AND THE MAYOR

Continued from Page 1.

night before last, furnishes one interesting chapter in the discussion of the situation as regards Mr. Platt and other Republicans just at this time. Mr. Milholland told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that the organization would enroll in the regular Republican organization, and the greater proportion of them would join the Brookfield faction of the party. The history of the movements which led up to the action Wednesday night is entertaining. When Milholland and his followers found they were out in the cold, so far as any possible sunshine from Mr. Platt's countenance is concerned, and when William Brookfield was defeated by the Platt forces, the two came to an understanding. The fact that both had been laid low by Mr. Platt and his cohorts became a bond of sympathy between them which eventually brought them together, and they forgot and forgave past differences.

When Mr. Brookfield and his followers were defeated in their struggle for the leadership of the county organization, the Brookfield men were so furious that they considered the question of forming a new and rival organization. The Milholland organization was to have been the nucleus for this new organization. It was found, however, that Mr. Brookfield had so large a following in the County Committee that plans were changed, for the leaders believed that with the assistance of the Milholland men, enrolled with the regular organization and united with the Brookfield forces, control could be gained over the County Committee as it now stands.

Meantime, the faction of the County Committee which supported Mr. Lauterbach for the Presidency of the organization, had cast covetous eyes on the Milholland organization, and Mr. Platt and his friends began an attempt to draw them to enroll and join their forces. Some members of the Executive Committee of the Milhollandites were disposed to join Mr. Platt. Among them were Otto Irving Wise, who has within two or three years been all sorts of Republican and a Tammany man; John Stiebling of the Fifth District, Moses G. Byers, and a few others.

There are two members of the Executive Committee from each Assembly district, and the President and Vice Presidents of the organization are ex-officio members. This would give a total of sixty-five members if all the districts were organized.

Out of these sixty-five members it is claimed by the Brookfield men, thirteen only, headed by Otto Irving Wise, are with the Lauterbach wing of the regular organization.

Now the plan of those members of the late organization who oppose Mr. Platt is to enroll their names on books of the regular organization, and combining with anti-Platt Republicans, seek to obtain control of the district organizations. In some of the districts, notably the Eighth, the Millholland faction was strong. This is the district which Cornelius Van Cott represents in part in the regular County Committee. It was from this district, too, that Edward Lauterbach was chosen a delegate, because his own district was so strongly for Brookfield in its sentiment that he had no possibility of election.

The Brookfield men believe that when the Milholland men have enrolled in this district they will be able to control it, and Mr. Van Cott and his followers, and Mr. Lauterbach, also, in so far as he represents this district, will be in the minority. The Milholland men will then come in for a share of the representation in the County Committee.

There are a few districts in which the Milholland men will join the Lauterbach faction in the regular organization. The first three Assembly districts are counted to go in a solid block to the Brookfield men. In the Fourth District, one member of the Milholland Executive Committee, Mr. Dixon, will go to Lauterbach. He will take such followers as he can with him. In the Fifth District, John Stiebling will go to Lauterbach. The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-ninth are counted on as sure to support the Brookfield wing. In the Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-eth, one in each, the members of the Executive Committee will go to the Platt faction. The Twenty-first is conceded to the Platt faction entire. In the Eighteenth and Twenty-eighth there is no Millholland organization worth speaking of.

With this accession of strength in so many parts of the city, and with the prestige which comes from the appointment of their recently defeated leader to a position of such power as that now held by Mr. Brookfield, his followers are talking of carrying on the fight inside the organization which was supposed to have been ended when Mr. Lauterbach was made President.

There are several men who are prominent in the Republican machine who were arrayed with William Brookfield one year ago, when his fight with Mr. Platt began, over the reorganization of the Committee of Thirty. They did not absolutely and openly quit him and join forces for Mr. Platt until after the last election, when it looked as if Mr. Platt might be able to bring his influence to bear in such a way as would be a direct benefit to themselves or their friends. Since the developments of the last two or three days, no one who knows the political habits of these men would bet one cent whom they would support if there were another contest like the recent one in the County Committee.

This phase of the case is one of the serious ones for Mr. Platt. Many of the men who have been his warmest supporters have been such because they wanted to be on that side which was the winning one. They have, within a year, fallen over themselves in their attempts to jump upon the band wagon when they have discovered that Mr. Platt was to be a winner. No surer means of saving their political fortunes could be devised than to take out of the scope of Mr. Platt's influence the important places in the City Government.

These men do not like Mr. Strong's appointments. Not one, either, of those on the Civil Service Board or the Park Board is the sort of office holder they have been accustomed to deal with. It is just beginning to dawn upon them that this is really to be a "business administration." The appointments, however, are satisfactory to another class of citizens.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew expressed his gratification at the appointment of Mr. Brookfield and Mr. Scott.

"For a man who has such administrative and business capacity and who enjoys so high a standing for integrity and business ability as Mr. Brookfield to take a position of such responsibility is a distinct gain to good government," said Mr. Depew. "Mr. Scott is reputed a good lawyer, and thoroughly familiar with city affairs."

MR. PLATT'S FRIENDS ANNOYED.

The Appointments by Mayor Strong Create a Breeze in Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The only talk in Albany to-day has been over the effect on the future of the Republican Party of the appointments Mayor Strong has made in New-York City during the last two days. The friends of Mr. Platt were in a state of indignation bordering upon retaliation. Those Republican Senators who have been allied to the fortunes of the ex-Senator did not hesitate to say that a great mistake had been made by the Republican Legislature in passing a Power of Removal bill before Mayor Strong had pledged himself to his future actions toward the friends of Mr. Platt.

One Senator declared that he had not only protested verbally, but by wire and telephone and letter to Mr. Platt against the passage of this bill. This same Senator said to the correspondent of The New-York Times:

"Only on Monday I wrote to Mr. Platt and said to him that I hoped the time would not come when I would say to him, 'I told you so.' And yet I feel like doing so to-day."

And yet here in Albany there are men who know William Brookfield, the new Superintendent of Public Works, and Francis M. Scott, the new Corporation Counsel, well, and who have nothing to say of them personally but the kindliest words, and professionally nothing but of the most commendable nature. Mr. Brookfield has been recognized as a politician, but his reputation as a business man has never been obliterated by his identity as a politician. Of all the representatives of the Corporation Counsel's office who have ever been detailed to watch legislation at Albany, Mr. Scott pre-eminently has been identified, not only as the most able and conscientious, but as the most thorough and most convincing. During the three years he acted as the city's legal representative before the Legislature he made a reputation for his knowledge of the Consolidation act, and his intuitive conception of the legislation that was to be enacted that no other representative ever displayed. But what, above all considerations, was more admirable and wholesome was his rigid integrity and his unceasing vigilance in the interests of the city, particularly in those measures that would tend to elevate its tone and its standard.

While many of the friends of Mr. Platt believed in retaliation, there were legislators who expressed the conviciton that Mayor Strong's appointments, distasteful as they might prove to Mr. Platt, would produce no effect upon future legislation. The fact was pointed out that Gov. Morton had given all his sympathies to Mayor Strong in all municipal matters, and that, much as the Governor admired Mr. Platt, he would not surrender his allegiance to the Union League Club and to his friends in it for all the patronage at his command. The prediction was freely made that even should Mr. Platt attempt to hinder or stop the passage of legislation desired by the people of New-York, he would run against the advice and influence of Gov. Morton. As one who is very friendly to the Governor said:

"Mr. Morton has been generally classified as a Platt man. That is a mistake. The Governor is a Republican, but a cosmopolitan citizen of the State. The number of times he has resisted demands made upon him by Mr. Platt has aroused the admiration of many Republicans who were opposed to him. He has displayed more backbone than even his closest friends imagined."

Senator Lexow returned to Albany to-night from his visit to New-York, and, as usual, had nothing to say. He was wise and taciturn. He ventured to remark to a friend, however, that Mayor Strong had made a mistake and would suffer for it. As for the Police bill, he would not venture an opinion as to what shape it would pass in. Speaker Fish was equally silent.

But there was one Republican in Albany who expressed his opinion fully upon the war that had been declared by Mayor Strong in New-York and Mr. Platt in Albany. He was Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who came to town early this morning and who held interviews with all the prominent Republicans, from Gov. Morton down to the junior member of the Assembly. To a reporter who asked him what he thought of the New-York appointments, he said:

"The Republican Party has been turnkey. Hereafter, I do not think that party should be held responsible for the conduct of municipal affairs in New-York City. While I have the highest personal regard for William Brookfield, it seems to me that his appointment as Commissioner of Public Works places a premium upon factionalism. Though Mr. Platt years ago induced his friends to name Mr. Brookfield as Chairman of the State Committee, he appears to have been fighting the Republican leader, either secretly or openly, ever since. I do not know that I blame Mr. Brookfield personally. I do say, however, that friends of his have for several years been at work apparently for the purpose of either ruling or ruining the Republican Party. They fought the nomination of Mr. Morton at Saratoga, and they stood by Mr. Brookfield in his candidacy for re-election as President of the Republican County Committee. Immediately after Mayor Strong's election, they claimed nearly all the credit for it, as did the Committee of Seventy, the Grace Democracy, and other elements who united in supporting the reform ticket.

"Mr. Brookfield went before the County Committee for re-election as the candidate of a faction. He was defeated as the candidate of a faction. Ever since, his friends have been making war upon leaders and members of the rank and file of the regular organization.

"Francis M. Scott, who has just been appointed Corporation Counsel, is a hide-bound Democrat, presumably, but he has been perfectly willing to consort with the Republicans whenever he saw a chance for personal or official promotion. In 1890 he was the candidate of the People's Municipal League for the Mayoralty, and he gladly accepted the support of between 80,000 and 90,000 Republicans. The number of Democrats who gave him loyal support was infinitely small. It was not the fault of the Republicans that Mr. Scott was defeated.

"The next I hear of Mr. Scott is in the conference between the Committee of Seventy and other anti-Tammany organizations, bitterly protesting against the nomination of Col. Strong or any other Republican for the Mayoralty nomination. At that conference, it is an open secret that he boldly threatened to bolt the ticket if it was headed by a Republican, and to carry his friends with him. I am told that Scott himself had been slated for the nomination by his Democratic friends; perhaps, therefore, he had a seifish motive in opposing Mayor Strong. And yet Mayor Strong, overlooking hundreds of Republicans, splendidly equipped lawyers, chooses this man to deliver to him legal opinions at $12,000 a year. Now, I am making no personal attack upon Mayor Strong, nor upon Mr. Brookfield, or Mr. Scott. I do insist, however, that the regular Republicans of the City of New-York, the men who are at work for their party 365 days and nights in a year, and who are the most skilled and aggressive opponents of the Democracy, should be given some consideration. Did I not see a disposition on the part of Recorder Goff and Sheriff Tamsen to use their offices to resuscitate the Democratic Party, in contemplation of a Presidential conflict in 1896, I might recall all that I have said in regard to them. Few Republicans have been as yet able to secure recognition from either Recorder Goff, Sheriff Tamsen, or other Democrats elected on the union ticket."

"It is true that Mayor Strong has broken faith with Mr. Platt as to the appointment of Mr. Brookfield?"

"I have not talked the matter over with Mr. Platt himself, but I am informed that the Mayor positively promised Mr. Platt that he would not appoint Brookfield Commissioner of Public Works. I presume the story is true that Mr. Platt suggested Col. Frederick D. Grant as the man who would not only perform the duties of the office satisfactorily, but would be acceptable to both factions."

"In view of the New-York appointments, do you think the Power of Removal bill was a wise measure?"

"Politically, the passage of that bill was a huge blunder. At the time it was suggested, many of us were inclined to oppose it because we thought it would prove a double-edged sword."

FOREST AND STREAM CLUB DINES.

A Large Company Attended the Annual Meeting at the Arena.

The Forest and Stream Club, having hunting and fishing preserves at Wilmington, Vt., held its annual meeting at the Arena, in West Thirty-first Street, yesterday afternoon, and in the evening the members sat down to dinner together at the same place. It was the intention of the members to elect officers yesterday, but so much business came up for consideration that this was postponed until to-day at 11 o'clock. The club will meet for this purpose at 40 Wall Street.

H. R. Barker of Providence, a former Mayor of that city, will be chosen President, and H. K. McHarg of this city is the only candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The club is three years old, but this was its first dinner, and a large company enjoyed it. The club's holdings at Wilmington, which is twenty miles from Brattleborough, aggregate 600 acres, and some of the most prominent men in the country are members. It is purely a family organization, where the members, with their wives and children, go for the heated period. Its trout streams are among the most heavily stocked in the Green Mountain State.

Among those present at the dinner were H. R. Barker, H. K. McHarg, A. H. Watson, H. H. Trueman, George Varelman, Mr. Abbott, J. P. Bates, F. C. Atkins, James E. Vail, and E. A. Moran of this city; Gen. J. J. Estee and Major F. W. Childs of Brattleborough, Vt.; H. S. Bingham of Bennington, Vt.; Col. E. A. Buffinton of Brooklyn, R. S. Childs of Bennington, and the following gentlemen, who made after-dinner speeches: Ex-Commodore James D. Smith of the New-York Yacht Club, James W. Scott of Providence, David H. Cockran, President of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and A. P. Childs of Springfield. Messrs. Barker and McHarg also spoke.

Close Racing by Ice Yachts.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 14.—The third-class ice yachts of the North Shrewsbury Club will race over a ten-mile course to-morrow to determine which yacht will defend the New-Jersey challenge pennant, for which the Burlington Club has issued a challenge to race. A number of attempts have been made during the Winter to run off this trial, but the conditions were unfavorable in every instance. The indications point to a good breeze to-morrow, and the ice at Fair Haven is in good condition. Among the starters will be Charles Irwin's Georgie, Thomas Riddle's Baby Ruth, Edward Asay's Daisy, and Charles Burd's Zip.

The boats are pretty well matched, and an exciting race is probable.

Charles Allen's Edna M. and Robert Chandler's Get There tried conclusions again this afternoon in a match race, the distance being eight miles. It was the closest race sailed this Winter. Edna M. won in 22:00, beating Capt. Chandler's boat three seconds.

"I am convinced Cleveland's is the purest baking powder made, and I have adopted it exclusively in my cooking schools and for daily household use."

Principal
Philadelphia Cooking School.

Sarah T. Rorer

CYCLERS' BIG MEETING

Great Interest Manifested in the National Assembly.

AT THE GRAND UNION ON MONDAY

Important Amendments to be Offered, Officers Elected, and a Place Chosen for the League Race Meet.

No annual meeting in the history of the League of American Wheelmen has been as important and interesting to cyclists generally as the National Assembly, beginning next Monday, promises to be. The session will be opened at 10:30 o'clock, at the Grand Union Hotel, and possibly it may not be adjourned for several days. It seems very reasonable to suppose it will last two days at least.

An unusually large number of constitutional amendments will be offered; there will be a stack of valuable suggestions from Chairman Howard E. Raymond of the Racing Board and others; the election of officers will be one of the more important transactions, and there are scores of other things, including yearly reports and the selection of the place for the big race meet, which will demand careful consideration. Altogether the meeting promises to be of absorbing interest to wheelmen throughout the entire country.

The color line battle will be fought over again with more vigor, apparently, than at Louisville last year. Chief Consul Jacquish of Illinois has announced his position in the matter in the following terms:

I hereby give notice that at the forthcoming regular meeting of the National Assembly, to be held at New-York, Monday, Feb. 18, 1895, I will move to amend Article III., Section 1, Line 1, of the Constitution by erasing the word "white."

It is said that this will be opposed with characteristic bitterness by the Southern delegates, and, as the Boston representatives are said to believe as Mr. Jacquish does, this may result in Asbury Park securing the league race meet. The Southerners are now said to be about equally divided between Boston and Asbury Park, but a declaration from the Massachusetts men is likely to shift them all to the latter's side.

Secretary Rotier of the Wisconsin Division will offer an amendment to Article II., Section 1, of the Constitution, as follows:

Add to said section, as now in force, the following paragraph, to wit:

"Division.—For the purpose of this section the State of Wisconsin shall be considered as including that portion of the State of Michigan adjoining said State on the north and bounded on the north and east by Lakes Superior and Michigan, and such territory shall not be considered as a part of the State of Michigan."

Among other things Charles A. Luscomb, now President of the league, will move to reduce the salary of the Secretary from $3,000 to $2,000 per annum. A majority of the delegates are said to oppose this.

A new scheme for the nomination of officials will be offered by Albert Mott. Instead of making them on the floor of the Assembly, he would have a nominating committee appointed to make the nominations, and report to the Assembly. Mr. Mott explains how the committee should be made up in a new section to be inserted in Article VI. Here it is:

Section 6. The Committee on Nominations shall consist of the Chief Consul of each division containing 1,000 members on the day after the adjournment of the National Assembly meeting on the third Monday in February in each year; of the Chief Consul and Vice Consul of divisions containing 2,000; of the Chief Consul, Vice Consul, and Secretary-Treasurer of divisions containing 3,000, and one member additional from each division, to be appointed by the Chief Consul, for each 1,000 members over 3,000. The Chief Consul shall fill all vacancies of this committee in his division arising from resignation, death, or any other cause. The Chairman of the committee shall be the Chief Consul of the division containing the largest membership on the date aforesaid.

Mr. Mott will also move to amend Article IV. of the by-laws by adding Section 9, as follows:

Section 9. The Committee on Nominations shall, on the third Monday in December of each year, cast a mail vote addressed to the Chairman, nominating the elective national officers for the ensuing League of American Wheelmen year. The Chairman shall count the ballots immediately after receiving the whole, and publish the names of the persons receiving the largest number of votes for the respective officers in The League of American Wheelmen Bulletin in each issue after the date of the count to the third Monday in February. The Chairman shall hold the original ballots, subject to the call of the National Assembly, and shall present the nominations to the National Assembly under the proper head in the order of business, as provided for in Article II. of these by-laws. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the floor nomination of the National Assembly from presenting other nominations.

The most important change to be suggested by Isaac B. Potter, the Chief Consul of the New-York State Division, is the amendment that provides for setting aside the first day of the National Assembly for agitation for good roads.

An important amendment making the Chairmanship of the Racing Board an elective office, with power to appoint his own associates, will be offered by Howard E. Raymond. This popular official will also offer this amendment:

Article IV., Section 7. New clause (b). "It shall have the power to grant or withhold sanctions for race meetings, and to impose penalties upon race promoters and racing men who may hold race meetings or engage in racing at the same without the official sanction of the board. But no race meeting shall receive official sanction if it is to be held on Sunday or has upon its schedule any event which is open to woman competitors. The board shall charge a fee for each sanction, but a league club having fifty league members on its roll may by a vote of the board receive a sanction without payment of fee."

Fees for sanctions, Mr. Raymond thinks, could be made a means of revenue sufficient for a salary for the Chairman of the Racing Board and the liquidation of other legitimate expenses.

There were ninety delegates present at the assembly last year, but many more will doubtless be on hand this time. The delegates from the different States are as follows:

Alabama—Chief Consul, W. C. Harris.
Arizona—Chief Consul, W. L. Pinney.
Colorado—Chief Consul, J. A. McGuire; Vice Consul, L. A. Pease; Secretary-Treasurer, Harry M. Booty.
Connecticut—Chief Consul, Louis A. Tracey; Vice Consul, "Phil" M. Westlake; Secretary-Treasurer, Lester H. Sweet; D. J. Post, W. A. Howell.
District of Columbia—Chief Consul, George W. Cook.
Georgia—Chief Consul, C. M. Rushing.
Illinois—Chief Consul, L. C. Jacquish; Vice Consul, C. H. Robinson; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Marrett; A. A. Billingsley, Burton F. White, C. F. Morse, W. A. Connelly.
Indiana—Chief Consul, Thomas Hay; Vice Consul, Fred H. Fox; Secretary-Treasurer, E. V. Minor.
Iowa—Chief Consul, Fred Beach; Vice Consul, F. B. Thrall; Secretary-Treasurer, E. Kostomlatsky; Thomas F. Cooke.
Kansas—Chief Consul, W. W. Hooper; Vice Consul, Thomas H. Shaw; Secretary-Treasurer, W. C. Reichenbach.
Kentucky—Chief Consul, "Ed" A. Newhaus; Vice Consul, T. C. Walden; Secretary-Treasurer, Owen Lawson; John W. Clendenning.
Maine—Chief Consul, James P. Marett; Vice Consul, "Will" H. Bryant; Secretary-Treasurer, Percy H. Richardson.
Maryland—Chief Consul, J. A. Arnold; Vice Consul, S. A. Van Trump; Secretary-Treasurer, R. H. Carr, Jr.; John T. Brooks.
Massachusetts—Chief Consul, Sterling Elliott; Vice Consul, D. E. Miller; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles S. Howard; Henry Crowther, A. D. Peck, John C. Kerrison, H. W. Robinson, J. S. Dean, N. W. Starbird, C. W. Fourdrinier, William C. Dillingham, J. Fred Adams, Spencer T. Williams, Arthur K. Peck, George L. Sullivan, A. W. Robinson.
Michigan—Chief Consul, R. G. Steele; Vice Consul, "Ed" H. Hines; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank H. Escott; H. W. Stebbins.
Minnesota—Chief Consul, M. L. Knowlton; Vice Consul, Dr. B. C. Cornell; Secretary-Treasurer, E. S. Gregory.
Montana—Chief Consul, W. L. Fant.
Mississippi—Chief Consul, W. H. St. John.
Missouri—Chief Consul, Robert Holm; Vice Consul, E. P. Moriarty; Secretary-Treasurer, W. M. Butler; J. R. Bettis.
Nebraska—Chief Consul, J. E. Ebersole; Vice Consul, Charles E. Seifert; Secretary-Treasurer, F. H. Selfken.
New-Hampshire—Chief Consul, H. T. Taggert; Vice Consul, T. R. Varick; secretary-Treasurer, F. E. Gale.
New-Jersey—Chief Consul, Robert Gentle; Vice Consul, R. R. Chiswell; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Tattersall; James S. Holmes, Jr., Fred J. Kerr, J. W. Dickinson.
New-York—Chief Consul, I. B. Potter; Vice Consul, William E. Underhill; Secretary-Treasurer, W. S. Bull; C. B. Benson, Dr. W. J. Packwood, Charles Schwalbach, J. J. Woods, W. M. Honig, T. W. Neary, R. G. Betts.
Northern California—Chief Consul, C. K. Melrose; Vice Consul, Robert Inglis; Secretary-Treasurer, C. N. Ravlin; H. A. Alexander.
North Carolina—Chief Consul, P. Heinsberger, Jr.
Ohio—Chief Consul, Parker C. Reed; Vice Consul, George R. Prout; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. A. B. Howson; A. E. Mergenthaler, W. H. Chubb, W. C. Munro.
Pennsylvania—Chief Consul, S. A. Boyle; Vice Consul, J. Thomas Keenan, Jr.; J. J. Van Nort; Thomas Hare, P. S. Collins, C. A. Dimon, George T. Bush, Frank Dietrick, W. S. Nesbit, T. F. Myler, A. F. Nelson.
Rhode Island—Chief Consul, George L. Cooke; Vice Consul, Benjamin Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, Nelson H. Gibbs; Leo Kaufman.
Southern California—Chief Consul, W. J. Allen; Secretary-Treasurer, P. H. Lyon.
Tennessee—Chief Consul, Charles J. Scherer; Secretary-Treasurer, E. L. Menager.
Texas—Chief Consul, E. W. Hopo; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Hubbard.
Utah—Chief Consul, James W. Neill.
Vermont—Chief Consul, B. C. Rogers.
Virginia—Chief Consul, A. A. O'Neill; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Hugh Henry.
Washington—Chief Consul, J. A. Drain; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Baggott.
West Virginia—Chief Consul, Charles H. Geiger.
Wisconsin—Chief Consul, A. C. Morrison; Vice Consul, Benjamin W. Park; Secretary-Treasurer, M. C. Rotler; Irving P. Strauss.
Wyoming—Chief Consul, P. Hill.
Arkansas—Chief Consul, Alfred Newhouse.

The following ex-officials are also entitled to a vote in the National Assembly:

C. H. Luscomb, A. C. Willison, George A. Perkins, Abbott Bassett, W. M. Brewster, H. L. Perkins, Charles F. Cossum, W. W. Watts, H. E. Raymond, Albert Mott, Charles E. Pratt, William H. Miller, Albert S. Parsons, T. J. Kirkpatrick, Herbert W. Hayes, James R. Dunn, William H. Emery, George R. Bidwell, Charles L. Burdett, Dr. G. C. Brown, T. F. Sheridan.

The slate generally agreed upon some time ago seems quite sure of election. It is as follows: For President—A. C. Willison; First Vice President—George A. Perkins; Second Vice President—A. A. Billingsley; Treasurer—A. E. Mergenthaler.

George Gideon of Philadelphia is slated to succeed Howard E. Raymond as Chairman of the Racing Board, who has resigned.

During the stay of the delegates to the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen in this city next week the new Manhattan Athletic Club will throw open its doors to them, extending every courtesy accorded to regular guests. This generous move was made through the suggestion of E. Beekman Ursherhill of the cycling department of the organization. The league membership card will be sufficient to secure admission for the holders at any time.

SCHWALBACH CHOSEN PRESIDENT

Dissatisfaction Expressed at the Meeting of the Brooklyn Cycle Board.

The representative cycle dealers of Brooklyn met in that city last evening and organized the Brooklyn and Long Island Cycling Trade Association, with Charles Schwalbach as its first President. Twenty-seven firms were represented, and much enthusiasm was shown in the project. Irving Sheppard was made Vice President, Louis Peoples Secretary, and F. Dunham Treasurer.

One representative of a firm evidently not in sympathy with that with which Mr. Schwalbach is connected arose during the debate and said he would refuse to join the association while the latter served as President. This statement made a commotion, and in the midst of the excitement Mr. Schwalbach jumped up and announced that he would resign rather than cause any dissatisfaction, however slight. The other delegates interposed at this juncture and said that Mr. Schwalbach should serve and that it was a shame to introduce personalities at the very first meeting. This closed the matter on the subject for the time being, and the regular business was taken up.

It will be the purpose of the association to regulate the cycle on Long Island. It can establish a uniform price for second-hand wheels, hunt up stolen machines, and otherwise work for the benefit of the local trade and its patrons.

A committee, comprising Messrs. Myers, Peoples, and Coningsby, was instructed to draw up a constitution and by-laws. Action was also taken on the Thompson bill recently introduced in the Assembly. This was published in The New-York Times last Sunday. The association passed a resolution characterizing it as unjust and "calculated to discourage and depress a means of travel of great value and utility to the general public."

Mr. Schwalbach will be sent to Albany by the association to work against the passage of the bill.

Gramercy Wheelmen Election.

The Gramercy Wheelmen had an exciting election at their clubrooms, 23 St. Mark's Place, last evening. A bitter contest resulted in the race for Captain, the winner receiving but one more vote than his opponent. The successful candidates were as follows: President—R. F. Leuman; Vice President—"Fred" Searles; Secretary-Treasurer—Adolph Stahl; Recording Secretary—Charles Strehan; Captain—Adolph Strehan; First Lieutenant—Henry K. Krug; Second Lieutenant—Frank Mason; Color Bearer—Peter Weiman; Bugler—Charles Cramme; Delegate to the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs—Adolph Stahl. On the evening of the 23d inst. the officers will be formally installed.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Among the New-York State cyclists who joined the League of American Wheelmen last week were the following: From this city, Mortimer H. Wager, B. B. Stewart, Julius Bergan, Gustav Schnurr, John Law Wenzel, Hugo Mayer, Joseph Mayer, Edward L. Rosenfeld, Louis Rosenfeld, W. B. Friedburg, J. R. Tinkham, Ernest F. Walton, Alphonse W. Batton, S. M. Hacker, and William C. Smith; from Brooklyn, Charles M. Richards, James S. Longhurst, Jr., Frank M. Sailer, Charles H. Govan, George E. Muier, William C. Nesmith, and L. E. Vrieste, and E. Deming Smith of Kenwood, Asahel R. Wing of Fort Edward, F. E. Dodge of Long Island City, and T. G. Morgan of Flushing.

—Carl Von Lengerke, the popular road racer, has decided to ride only for pleasure this year. Last season he acted as Captain of all the big runs, and his retirement will be a keen disappointment to the century enthusiasts.

—That flourishing young organization, the Pequod Club of the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, will have a meeting this evening to map out a programme for its cycling division for the coming season.

—The Alva Wheelmen will have their next regular meeting this evening at 8½ East Sixtieth Street, commencing at 8:15 o'clock.

MR. PERKINS'S EASY VICTORY.

Won Three Straight Games of Racquets from Mr. Hoyt.

At the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday afternoon the fourth of the series of games for the amateur racquet championship of America was played, with C. L. Perkins and J. S. Hoyt, both of this city, as the contestants.

As neither of the two had a chance to win the cup, the attendance was smaller than usual. Mr. Perkins won the series of games in three straight sets, the first very handily in 6 hands; Mr. Hoyt playing listlessly and without heart, failing to make as good a showing as he did on Tuesday, when he met Mr. Tooker and made his first appearance in a match for championship honors.

In fact, all three games were played in a half-hearted fashion, and though there were occasionally brilliant strokes, clever service, and shrewd playing, yet the contest lacked the snap and go it would have had had either player had a chance in the race for the honors.

The score of yesterday's games in detail is as follows:

FIRST GAME.

Perkins	2	1	8	2	0	2—15
Hoyt	3	0	0	1	5	..— 9

Aces by service—Perkins, 1; Hoyt, 2. Aces by placing—Perkins, 5; Hoyt, 4. Aces by opponent's misses—Perkins, 9; Hoyt, 3.

SECOND GAME.

Perkins	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	—15
Hoyt	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	..	— 5

Aces by service—Perkins, 2; Hoyt, 1. Aces by placing—Perkins, 5; Hoyt, 3. Aces by opponent's misses—Perkins, 8; Hoyt, 1.

THIRD GAME.

Perkins	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	2—15
Hoyt	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3— 7

Aces by service—Perkins, 9; Hoyt, 2. Aces by placing—Perkins, 3; Hoyt, 3. Aces by opponent's misses—Perkins, 3; Hoyt, 2.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Total number of aces—Perkins, 45; Hoyt, 21. By service—Perkins, 12; Hoyt, 5. By placing—Perkins, 13; Hoyt, 10. By opponent's misses—Perkins, 20; Hoyt, 6. Time of game, 40 minutes. Referee—E. La Montagne, Jr. Marker—George Standing.

The fifth game of the series will be played this afternoon between J. S. Tooker of Boston, who has won two games, and E. La Montagne, Jr., who has won the only game he has played. The score of the match now stands as follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
J. S. Tooker	2	0	C. L. Perkins	1	2
E. La Montagne, Jr.	1	0	J. S. Hoyt	0	2

PRINCE OF WALES PLAYS HOCKEY

Sandringham Team Beats House of Commons' at Buckingham.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A match game of hookey was played on the lake at Buckingham Palace to-day between the Sandringham team and the House of Commons team. The Sandringham team was captained by the Prince of Wales, and the House of Commons' team was directed by Mr. Francis Bingham Mildmay, M. P., assisted by Mr. A. J. Balfour, both of whom were in excellent form.

The Prince of Wales acted as "back" and the Duke of York as "forward" in the Sandringham team. Both showed good skating powers, and had several heavy falls, but neither was any the worse for his shaking up.

Among the eight of the Commons' team falls were numerous, but none of the players was injured. The match was won by the Sandringham team by a score of 8 goals to 5.

The Princess of Wales, with her daughters and the Duchess of York, witnessed the game, and enjoyed the spectacle greatly.

BACHELORS WIN TWO GAMES.

Defeated the Grip and Phoenix No. 2 Bowlers Easily.

A large crowd was present at the Harlem Republican Club alleys last night when the Phoenix No. 2, Bachelor, and Grip teams met in their series of games in the Harlem Republican League tournament. Owing to Phoenix No. 2 playing with four men, Bachelor had things their own way in the first game, winning by 134 pins. Phoenix No. 2 had to again play with four men in the second game, which accounts for their defeat at the hands of the Grip five, losing by 113 pins. Bachelors won the third game by 67 pins.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

PHOENIX NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
McLean	3	4	3	158
Pearse	3	5	2	174
Hamilton	3	5	2	172
Currie	2	7	1	188
Total	11	21	8	692

BACHELORS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Ferdinand	3	4	2	168
Furman	3	5	2	180
Morris	3	3	4	147
Struthers	3	6	1	176
Stuart	1	7	2	160
Total	13	25	12	826

FRAMES.

Phoenix No. 2	66	132	205	273	348	416	493	568	628	692
Bachelors	87	179	257	338	401	489	584	684	753	826

Scorers—George Stuart and A. Westervelt. Umpire—Dr. Palmer.

SECOND GAME.

GRIP.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Welling	2	5	3	157
Fallon	2	3	5	143
Davis	0	6	4	139
Thompson	3	4	3	164
Nubel	2	6	2	170
Total	9	24	17	773

PHOENIX NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
McLean	3	3	4	151
Pearse	2	4	4	145
Hamilton	1	3	6	133
Currie	3	7	0	201
Total	9	17	14	630

FRAMES.

Grip	73	141	225	304	390	459	530	606	697	773
Phoenix No. 2	74	142	207	255	321	373	439	501	566	660

Scorers—A. Westervelt and George Stuart. Umpire—F. Romer.

THIRD GAME.

BACHELOR.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Ferdinand	3	6	1	184
Furman	1	4	5	140
Morris	1	7	2	165
Struthers	4	2	4	161
Stuart	4	4	2	188
Total	13	23	14	838

GRIP.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Welling	1	4	5	139
Fallon	1	5	4	142
Davis	0	7	3	153
Thompson	2	5	3	155
Nubel	2	6	2	175
Total	6	27	17	769

FRAMES.

Bachelor	97	191	287	364	449	526	619	682	763	838
Grip	73	140	224	292	385	463	537	607	674	764

BASEBALL STOCKHOLDERS MEET.

Officials Named at the Annual Meeting of the New-York Club.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Baseball Club was held in Jersey City yesterday afternoon. Andrew Freedman, the new magnate, was made President, V. P. Snyder Treasurer, and H. A. Bonnell Secretary.

Owing to the fact that the club is incorporated under the laws of the State of New-Jersey it is necessary that at least one of the Directors be a resident of that State. Up to the time the stockholders went into session a Director had not been determined upon to succeed James E. Sullivan

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Merry Wives of Windsor and The Ballad Monger.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Water Color Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The District Attorney.
AMERICAN FINE ART SOCIETY, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Architectural League Exhibition.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—The Twentieth Century Girl.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsal.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Darkest Russia.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Little Trooper.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Vasantasena.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—Arion Society Ball.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Les Huguenots.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	19	22	3:30 P. M.	30	30
6 A. M.	19	21	6 P. M.	29	20
9 A. M.	20	24	9 P. M.	20	27
12 M.	25	28	12 P. M.	20	25

Average temperature yesterday.....25¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....25
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....32½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE NON-PARTISAN PRINCIPLE.

There are many Republicans and many Democrats, some of whom have been honorably active in politics, who thoroughly believe in freeing municipal administration from political influence and conducting it on a non-partisan basis. They not only believe that it will result in far better city government, but that it will result in better politics, a more honorable conduct of party affairs, and a fairer test of popular support for party policies. Prominent among Democrats who have declared this belief is Francis M. Scott, just appointed Corporation Counsel by Mayor Strong. He was himself a candidate for Mayor in 1890 on the non-partisan platform.

It is fair to place Mr. Brookfield, as a prominent Republican, in the same category of believers in the non-partisan principle for municipal administration, for the party organization of which he was the head last year accepted that principle and took part in the nominations which were distinctly based upon it. It is simply crediting Mr. Brookfield with political honesty and good faith to assume that he takes office under Mayor Strong consciously bound by the pledge upon which the Mayor was elected, and determined to aid in its fulfillment. Assuming that Mr. Strong believed his party to be honest in accepting the principle of non-partisanship in the conduct of the City Government, and that he proposes to be true to his own pledges, it is only fair to take the Brookfield appointment as an assurance that the principle will be applied in the department of which he is now the head.

We should not for a moment lose sight of the fact that the separation of municipal government from party politics is precisely what the reformers are contending for as the essential condition of permanent improvement. It was to establish that that the separation of municipal from general elections was demanded and obtained from the Constitutional Convention last year and ratified by the people at the election in November. It was to accomplish that at once, and prepare the way for its permanency, that the combination was made through which Mayor Strong was elected. It is to promote and perpetuate that policy that legislation is now asked for at Albany, and that measures are opposed which are inconsistent with it.

We believe that this principle is bound to be adopted, and that it will be a gain for any political party to accept and abide by it, while any party will suffer loss by opposing or obstructing it. We should be glad to see the Democrats in the Legislature unite in its support, but the Republicans are responsible for legislation at present, and they are already virtually committed to this policy. While they may claim that their State organization never declared in favor of it, its acceptance by the party in this city contributed more than any other one thing to their victory in the State. The anti-Tammany movement in this city and the opposition to boss rule generally were the chief causes of Republican success last year.

Moreover, there is another important principle involved, to which the Republican Party of the State has pledged itself in convention, and that is the principle of local home rule. The present demand for non-partisanship in municipal affairs, and for legislation to promote and sustain it, comes from this city, and the measures asked for would affect this city alone. The people here desire the legislation asked for by the Committee of Seventy and the full application of the non-partisan idea. They do not wish to force it upon any other community. The right of self-government, of local home rule, requires that their wishes be heeded. The opposition to the legislation asked for is wholly partisan, and is inspired by a desire to keep politics in city government, with the notion that though it may ruin the government it will help party. We believe that notion is a mistaken one, and we are certain that the notion that the Republican Party would be helped in this city is a mistaken one. It would be "good politics" for the Republican Legislature, now that it has the power, not only to heed the demand for "home rule," but to do all it can to get politics out of the government of this city.

A FLIMSY CASE.

Attorney General Hancock has declined to make himself ridiculous by instituting proceedings to forfeit the charter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company at the request of the counsel who stated that he did not appear in behalf of the "late employés" of the company, but in behalf of "the general public." We do not know who hired this lawyer, if the Brooklyn strikers did not, but it is pretty certain that "the general public" did not hire him. It could have no use for counsel with so much ignorance of the law.

The Attorney General was in duty bound to treat this application seriously, and, having an official responsibility to sustain, he could not be expected to rush into a suit which would be surely thrown out of court. There appear to have been just three grounds upon which a forfeiture of the charter was to be asked for, each more flimsy than the others.

In the first place, it was alleged that the corporation had violated the law limiting the labor of railroad employés in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants to ten hours a day, to be performed within twelve consecutive hours. The law plainly makes the violation of this provision an offense of the officers of the company, and provides penalties to be imposed upon them. It is not made a corporate offense, and it would be absurd to make it a cause of jeopardizing the rights and interests of stockholders for the personal and unauthorized acts of officers.

The next reason for putting the company in the hands of a receiver, selling out its assets, and winding up its affairs, was an allegation that it ran its cars at a speed that is forbidden by an ordinance of the City of Brooklyn. The Attorney General showed commendable self-restraint in dealing with this "ground of forfeiture," but the next one was still more absurd, which was that the company employed men in its service who were "not inhabitants of this State." The railroads of this State have been authorized by law to employ "any inhabitant of the State," notwithstanding any local regulation that might assume to limit them to the vicinage of operation, hence the astute counsel making this application argued that they cannot legally employ anybody who is not an inhabitant of the State, and if they do their charters are liable to be forfeited.

The fact is that these silly proceedings were started in mere spite and without any plausible ground whatever. There ought to be a penalty for such attempts to use the powers of the Attorney General at the expense of the dignity of the State. A shallow demagogue in the office might have bothered some court with the case.

CONGRESS AND FINANCE.

The Administration cannot very well drive out the Fifty-third Congress as Cromwell drove out the rump Parliament. For one thing, the Constitution is against it. Furthermore, there is in this country a rooted prejudice against calling in musketeers to expedite legislative proceedings. But it is a great pity—at least in some respects. We do not say in all.

When a House of Representatives that is overwhelmingly Democratic decisively rejects a proposition the adoption of which would strengthen the national credit and save to the National Treasury half a million a year for thirty years, no doubt every Democrat who is also a patriot and a good citizen must for a moment chafe under the restrictions of settled Constitutional practice. "We have had enough of this!" cried Cromwell, striding into the middle of the chamber. "The Lord hath done with you. I will put an end to your prating. It is not fit that you should sit here any longer. You should give place to better men." And they scuttled out before his musketeers.

Of course, we see that this was irregular and foolish. One evil cannot be corrected by another and more monstrous. But the behavior of the House of Representatives in rejecting a proposition to authorize the issue of 3 per cent. gold bonds must, in the present circumstances, be set down as an act of such uncommon and unpatriotic madness as to call for the severest censure the people can pronounce. There would be a savage satisfaction in seeing these false servants put out—always by some safe Constitutional process—if only their successors would be any better.

But what are we to infer from the conduct of the Republicans in the House? Mr. Reed's behavior yesterday was plainly dishonest and insincere. He professed to support the sound-money resolution, and through partisanship or a worse motive did it what harm he could. This is not of good augury for the Republican Congress to come.

Following this defeat of a sound financial proposition we may expect attacks upon the gold-purchase contract just made by the Administration. Ignorance and vice will cheerfully join hands in that business. It still seems to be a little difficult to convince even intelligent persons that this contract provides for something more than the sale of bonds. A study of its provisions shows that it makes provision not only for replenishing the Treasury's stock of gold, but for protecting it against all preventable drains. How efficient the protection is will probably appear. It might be well for the too-ready critics to wait and see whether the Government has made a bad bargain.

A MUNICIPAL CONSTITUTION.

Under a provision of the Constitution of California a board of twelve "freeholders" was elected in San Francisco last November to prepare a charter for that city. It has completed the work, and we find the result printed in extenso in one of the newspapers, making nearly fifty columns of rather close type. This charter is to be submitted to a vote of the people of the city, and, if "ratified" by a majority of the qualified electors voting, must then be submitted to the Legislature of the State "for its approval or rejection."

The chief characteristic of this document is the completeness with which it provides for self-government by the City of San Francisco. It creates a local legislative body called a Board of Supervisors, consisting of twelve members, to be elected on a general ticket from the city at large, but there is no provision for minority representation. The powers of this body are defined to the extent of six solid columns, and seem to cover everything of a legislative character relating to the affairs of the city. As municipal officers are to be chosen at the "general election," the working of this system is problematical. It will be difficult to keep the Board of Supervisors out of the hands of politicians, and San Francisco has had a very poor breed of local politicians in both parties.

Besides the Mayor, the elective officers appear to be an Auditor, who is to be the head of the Finance Department; a Treasurer, who is to receive and disburse the public funds; a Tax Collector, Assessor, and Recorder, the last named to have charge of public records. The Sheriff, District Attorney, Coroner, and local Judges also appear to be elective. We say "appear to be" in all these cases, because there is no statement as to the method of choosing, while, in the case of the administrative departments of the municipality, the appointment of their heads is specifically given to the Mayor. These are: A Department of Public Works, consisting of three Commissioners, with extensive powers over streets, sewers, public buildings, and water front; Public Parks, three Commissioners; Board of Education, "composed of five School Directors," serving without pay; Police Department, four Commissioners, bi-partisan; Fire Department, four Commissioners, bi-partisan; Health Board, consisting of "three physicians in good and regular standing," and a Board of Election Commissioners, four members, bi-partisan. All the election regulations are included in the charter, and there is an "article" devoted to civil service regulations to control appointments in the subordinate grades. The Mayor is to appoint three Civil Service Commissioners, and rules and examinations of the usual character are prescribed.

Terms of office and salaries are defined for all places provided for in the charter itself, and there is a string of miscellaneous provisions. This elaborate municipal Constitution, devised to cover all the details of city government, was prepared by the twelve freeholders within ninety days after they were chosen, and it strikes us as a theoretical system on paper which in some important respects would work very badly. But it is interesting as one of the many schemes on foot in different parts of the country for reforming the government of cities.

TWO MORE COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor Strong made two more appointments yesterday. To be rid of Sheehan as a Police Commissioner is a blessing for which fervent thanks should be rendered. Of Mr. Andrews, appointed to his place, the public has heard little, which is not altogether to Mr. Andrews's disfavor. He is of West Point education and a lawyer. If he can rid himself of the fashionable delusion that army training constitutes an equipment for high office in the police force he may become a very efficient Police Commissioner.

Mr. George Walton Green ought to be a worthy successor to Mr. Scott in the Aqueduct Commission. He is a good lawyer, and that is important. He has the right idea of public office and public trusts. His associations in the past commit him to sound principles, and we cannot doubt that his practice will conform to his professions. He will be a competent and faithful public servant.

THE STATE'S MORTALITY REPORT.

The publication of the State Board of Health's mortality returns for the calendar year 1894 enables us to compare the figures of last year with those of preceding years and to mark certain interesting variations. The entire number of deaths reported was 118,195, of which 71,055 (or 60 per cent.) are assigned to the maritime district, which includes this city, Brooklyn, Long Island, Staten Island, and Westchester County.

But while the district which includes the two great cities of New-York and Brooklyn reported 60 per cent. of the entire mortality, only 34 per cent. of the deaths from typhoid fever occurred within its boundaries. We show in the following table the number of deaths from typhoid in each 1,000 deaths in the several districts for the years specified:

	1889.	1893.	1894.
Maritime	9.65	8.75	8.00
Hudson Valley	23.14	23.65	22.50
Adirondack and North	23.01	20.40	22.50
Mohawk Valley	21.32	21.45	20.83
Southern Tier	33.92	21.75	26.54
East Central	24.00	18.23	22.22
West Central	19.53	15.90	16.75
Lake Ont. and West	21.28	21.04	25.15
Entire State	14.86	13.51	13.87

Not only is the typhoid death rate in the maritime district only a little more than half of the rate for the entire State and less than one-third of the rate in the seven counties of the southern tier and in the six counties of the Lake Ontario and Western District, (which includes the Cities of Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego,) but it has been declining since 1889. It is a great difference which these typhoid statistics disclose, and it is due chiefly to the purity of the water supply of the great cities, while the much greater mortality in the other districts is due mainly to the pollution of the public water in some of the smaller cities, and the contamination of well water both in the cities and in the agricultural districts.

On the other hand, the mortality from diphtheria in the maritime district is not only very high, but has been rising steadily during the last four years. Having 60 per cent. of all the deaths last year, this district reported 76 per cent. of the deaths caused by this disease. The following table shows the number, in each 1,000 deaths, of the deaths from this cause:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Maritime	46.41	47.90	51.14	71.27
Hudson Valley	30.96	56.36	41.65	31.28
Adirondack and Nor.	34.13	29.33	40.58	27.73
Mohawk Valley	31.45	45.63	38.00	28.00
Southern Tier	41.97	50.26	60.68	39.50
East Central	17.40	31.35	46.78	30.65
West Central	8.91	19.31	43.35	16.70
Lake Ont. and West.	42.03	57.11	39.38	40.25
Entire State	40.78	46.86	48.00	55.77

The recent experience of New-York and Brooklyn and the suburban region, with respect to diphtheria mortality, is like that of other great cities here and abroad. And the diphtheria death rate has increased in these two cities in spite of the adoption by the municipalities of all the precautions and methods of diagnosis and sanitation required by medical and sanitary science. We may be sure that the increase, large as it is, would have been greater but for the enlightened and progressive policy of the municipal health authorities. Fortunately, the use of the serum remedy now promises to cut down the mortality, and in all probability the returns at the end of 1895 will show a considerable reduction.

Nearly one-ninth of all the deaths in the State last year were caused by consumption, and the maritime district had about its normal proportion of these, or a little less than 61 per cent. It is noticeable that the mortality from this disease has declined since 1889—from 120 to 108½ per 1,000, for the entire State, and from 123 to 110, for the maritime district—although increases during the last two or three years are noted, especially in the central districts. The following table shows the number of deaths from this disease per 1,000 from all causes:

	1889.	1891.	1893.	1894.
Maritime	123.20	112.11	111.30	110.00
Hudson Valley	130.92	110.00	102.20	111.20
Adiron. and Nor.	121.76	111.35	105.25	115.00
Mohawk Valley	113.50	108.08	102.50	111.50
Southern Tier	88.49	88.64	77.60	81.00
East Central	110.95	106.78	98.00	108.25
West Central	110.35	105.94	105.92	118.50
L. Ont. and W.	104.46	102.94	93.25	102.75
Entire State	120.01	109.50	105.94	108.46

We may reasonably expect a gradual reduction of the death rate for tuberculous diseases hereafter, owing to the education of the people with respect to the infectious character of tuberculosis and concerning the precautions that should be taken to prevent not only the infection of one human being by another, but also the infection of human beings from diseased cows through the agency of dairy products. There is now no progressive city in which the health authorities do not diligently spread among the people those warnings and teachings which are suggested by recent discoveries as to the infectious character of consumption, and in which these warnings are not accompanied by some action tending to protect those who are exposed. This sanitary movement, supplemented by the eradication of the disease in dairy herds, will eventually reduce the death rate.

FOR RESPECTABLE RACING.

The bill to regulate horse racing, in accordance with the restriction of the amendment to the Constitution, has been introduced into the Assembly. It may be briefly defined as an act to put horse racing under the control of respectable and responsible associations. It is provided that the reputable racing organizations already in existence, which are named in the act, shall be entitled to hold racing meetings under the provisions of the amended Constitution and the act, and the restrictions of the act are in some respects more stringent than would be required by merely "appropriate legislation" to enforce the amendment. As to new corporations to be organized under the act, it is required that the incorporators shall be approved, in the case of associations that propose to give running races, by The Jockey Club; in the case of associations that desire to give trotting races, by the trotting associations already organized.

The whole tenor of the bill makes it evident that its purpose is to maintain racing as a sport and not as a game. Whoever knows anything about horse racing knows that the objectionable practices that are incidental and not essential to the sport cannot flourish if the power is given to The Jockey Club to suppress them. The club is an association of gentlemen of wealth and standing, who are known individually, as well as in their associated capacity, as opposed to everything that has tended to bring horse racing into disrepute with reasonable people, while maintaining and increasing its attractiveness as a popular pastime and its real and unquestionable usefulness as an agency for improving the breed of horses. The Constitution as amended strikes at only one abuse, that of betting and bookmaking and poolselling. It is made plain that the respectable racing men mean to abide by and enforce that prohibition. They loyally accept it, and the bill sets forth that "this act does not authorize, nor shall anything hereby authorized be held or construed to constitute, poolselling, bookmaking, or other gambling." It is expressly declared that a race for a prize, as authorized in the act, shall not be deemed to be "an event or contingency dependent upon lot, chance, casualty, or hazard" within the meaning of the Penal Code. This is simply an affirmation of the fact expressed by the untutored Shah of Persia in his famous refusal to go to the Derby. It is true that "one horse runs faster than another," and it really concerns all people who breed, own, or use horses to know which horse and how much faster. Those are the questions which horse races are instituted primarily to answer.

But there are abuses of horse racing not aimed at by the amenders of the Constitution or the framers of the Penal Code which the bill proposes to correct. It is provided, for example, that race meetings shall be held only between April 1 and Oct. 31, thereby putting a stop to the "Winter racing," which is a cruel and scandalous sport, in which no man who had a real fondness for horses or a real respect for men would consent to engage. The bill also abolishes the racing upon short tracks, which has been another fruitful source of scandal, by providing that no association shall be licensed to give running races unless it have a track of a mile, nor for trotting unless it have a half-mile track. In order to maintain order, racing associations are empowered to appoint special policemen, who shall have, within the grounds of the association, the legal power of policemen, including the power of ejecting disorderly persons. Moreover, every association shall pay 5 per cent. of its net earnings to the State, to be disbursed in prizes for improving the breed of horses, cattle, and sheep.

It is very plain that the bill not only loyally accepts the existing law, but goes beyond it, and aims to put the sport of horse racing under the control of the respectable men and associations interested in it, and to suppress altogether horse racing conducted by disreputable persons and for disreputable purposes. It is hard to see how any respectable and sensible citizen can object to this proposition. The only opposition that can be expected is from the men who have brought discredit upon what is a useful as well as a popular sport. If this bill passes, the respectable men interested in horse racing as breeders or owners of horses may come to see that the amendment to the Constitution, which many of them deprecated, may have been really a blessing in disguise, and that honest and decent horse racing will be more prosperous and flourishing in New-York than it was in the days when a racing association of disreputable gamblers enjoyed the same privileges and immunities as a racing association of gentlemen.

From a typewritten communication that has reached this office—nothing in it indicates whence—a cynical and therefore thoughtless person might suspect that somebody, for reasons into which no inquiry need be made, was making an effort to attract attention to and, so far as might be, advertise a certain mezzo-soprano singer, of Spanish name and birth, who has recently taken part in concerts given in this city. The note declares that "she is a remarkably beautiful woman," and then continues: "Her voice first attracted the attention of a Milan professor, who made its perfection the study of his life. When the Signorina flitted away from him to fame and fortune it is said that he slowly pined away. Yet he never breathed a word of love to her in his life. The gifted singer is said to keep his death mask among her mementos. She has a peculiarly haunting voice and a marked individuality." Close inspection of these words makes plain that their object is deeper and wickeder than mere advertising. No woman would ever willingly have permitted the revelation to the heartless public of a romance so sad and tender. Some enemy has done this thing; some jealous songstress, for whom the Milan professor refused to pine away and to whom he did not give his death mask, has pitilessly torn the veil from a wounded heart whose only hope was to avoid the glare of day and the unsympathetic comment of a cruel world. It was a fiendish deed, but its perpetrator has failed in her purpose. The name of the Spanish mezzo-soprano shall not appear here, nor shall any hint be given that might identify its owner as the victim of a heart tragedy so inexpressibly mournful.

An inquisitive Frenchman has thought it worth while to ask what becomes of the bodies, after death, of the numberless fish and other living creatures that fill the sea. Of course, they all die, sooner or later, and yet it is an occurrence so rare as to be practically unknown for anybody who lives beside or on the ocean to come across the "remains" of even a single victim of the fate that awaits all things mortal. In the profounder depths putrefaction cannot take place, so if a dead fish once reached those calm, chill abysses he would be preserved until the end of time. Probably, however, no such peaceful repose awaits more than an infinitesimally small proportion of the finny folk, and no great accumulation of lifeless bodies exists at the bottom of the sea. The living eat the dead before they can make the long, slow journey downward. As a matter of fact, extremely few fish, and perhaps none, ever meet what is known as a "natural death." Almost always they are slain and devoured, and so put definitely out of the way.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB EXHIBITION

The exhibition at the Union League Club this month is unique. The art of the commencement and that of the end of the century may be seen side by side. The quiet, sober portraits of the early Americans, and the brilliant, daring, poster designs of the latter-day enthusiasts, who have broken away from all traditions and conventionalities, make a contrast that is indeed startling.

The portraits offer an interesting opportunity for historical study of the beginnings of art in this country, and the committee may well be congratulated on the result of its efforts in the no easy task of bringing together nearly fifty specimens of work by the best men of their time. The catalogue, too, is most excellent in its arrangement, and contains a short biographical sketch of each artist, giving all needed information and adding considerably to the interest of the exhibition. At one end of the gallery are hung five portraits of Washington by as many men, each differing completely from the others in likeness. We are so accustomed to take our ideals of the Father of his Country from the Gilbert Stuart picture that any departure therefrom is generally resented, so that it is impossible to accept, for example, the large canvas by Joseph Wright of a fine, dignified, colonial gentleman as the Washington we know. Here, however, is an extremely well painted head, bearing no remote resemblance to any of the others; the canvas by Charles Peale Polk and the small cabinet picture by Edward Savage are equally at variance as to likeness.

The earliest in the list of the painters is John Smybert, who flourished in the early seventies and is represented by three examples. He came to this country with Dean Berkeley, whose portrait he painted, and which now hangs in Yale College. By Copley there are three portraits and the well-known "Girl with Doves"; of the former, "Judge Hicks, the Last Tory Mayor of New-York," is interesting both in painting and in the curious costume of brown coat and innumerable brass buttons. There is an agreeable little portrait of Benjamin West by himself, a group consisting of "Ralph Izard and Fellow-Students at Cambridge University," and "The Expulsion from Eden," both of which are excellent examples, particularly the former; there is, too, a study for his "Death of General Wolfe."

The influence of the American President of the Royal Academy on the younger men of his day was quite remarkable. Few of those whose work is here shown but at some time or other drifted over the seas and found their way to his studio. It will be remembered that Robert Fulton, before he turned his attention to the problem of steam navigation, began in life as a painter of miniatures, landscapes, and portraits. He, too, went to London, and was received into the family of the successor of Sir Joshua Reynolds, with whom he studied several years. There is here his portrait, painted by himself, showing the possession of a talent of no mean order.

By Washington Allston four examples are to be seen, three portraits and a composition, "The Angel Liberating St. Peter," and by Rembrant Peale a portrait of Charles Carroll; there are two portraits by Thomas Sully and three by Samuel L. Waldo, one of which is of Herbert Johnstone, a great-grandfather of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew. Three portraits by S. F. B. Morse are historically interesting, and there is work by Blackburn, John Trumbull, William Dunlap, Jarvis, and others.

A general retrospection of the work shows the average to be a high one, with comprehensive understanding of drawing, simplicity of brushwork, and intelligent conception of form. It is honest, sincere, and healthy.

In the large meeting room of the club there has been arranged on one side a wooden partition, lit by a row of electric lights, and on this impromptu wall are displayed a great variety of posters, some familiar to the eye of the citizen of this town, many new and of foreign origin—from England, France, Germany, and Italy. Swirling draperies, impossible legs and feet, abnormal proportions, preposterous faces, and eccentricity run riot are predominating features. With it all is a sense of much decorativeness here and there, agreeable lines, and assuredly novelty and effectiveness.

There are many of them, the catalogue containing no less than 112 numbers, and among those that are most attractive, one of a girl and some cats (111) by T. A. Steinlen claims attention. It is possible in form and agreeable in arrangement, and drawn with much force. By Grasset, a woman reading (49) is charming, and there is his familiar "Sun of Austerlitz," most effective. Monvel has two delightful children designs. There is a score of drawings by Chéret, from his earliest Louvre Magazine designs to later efforts, and there is work by Appel, Greiffenhagen, Gysis, Sinet, and others.

Among the Americans, Mr. Penfield shows his Harper series and Mr. Rhead has ten designs, most of them quite new. Mr. Bradley's Chap Book series are in evidence, and there is work by George Wharton Edwards, Kenyon Cox, Francis Day, and Irving Wiles. Aubrey Beardsley has four posters.

The catalogue is very dainty, and is printed in colors from designs by William Martin Johnson.

END OF THE INNESS SALE

The Last of the Three Nights at Chickering Hall—A Grand Total of $108,670 for 240 Pictures.

More people were present last night at the sale of the Inness pictures than on either of the previous evenings. The bidding was fair, though seldom spirited, and the works were sold rapidly. The sales of the night amounted to $37,530, one picture having been withdrawn. This was the large "Coming Storm," and the auctioneer, Mr. Somerville, announced that the estate would offer it at the upset price of $3,000. This sum not being obtainable, the canvas was retired. With $25,755 on the first night and $35,390 on the second night, the total amount realized for the three evenings amounted to $108,670, a really remarkable showing, all things considered, and one extremely encouraging to American art. But four pictures sold for more than $1,000. The following are the paintings, prices, and buyers, where names were given:

"Under the Trees," W. E. Thorn	200
"Alexandria Bay," R. Ingalls	200
"Keene Valley," W. Macbeth	130
"Tivoli," T. Seligman	385
"Milton"	175
"Barberini Villa"	225
"In the Morning"	280
"Leeds, N. Y.," Robert Orr	140
"Niagara," W. N. Peak	510
"Etretat," S. C. G. Watkins	250
"Pool in the Woods," W. N. Peak	610
"Cascade"	140
"Leeds, N. Y."	325
"My Orchard," S. G. Perry	185
"The Pond," S. M. Roosevelt	180
"Old Aqueduct"	625
"Picnic in the Woods," W. Scott Thurber	625
"Coming Storm"	600
"Pompton, N. J.," Ira Davenport	650
"The Brook," L. G. Bloomingdale	200
"The Shower"	250
"In the Woods"	190
"Old Oak"	825
"Wood Interior," J. W. Leigh	260
"Moonrise," William H. Barbour	775
"Olives," A. A. Anderson	450
"Hazy Morning," L. G. Bloomingdale	390
"Goochland," T. B. Clarke	260
"The Village," H. E. Hayes	270
"Leeds, N. Y."	200
"In the Woods," G. C. Riggs	220
"Return to the Farm," D. McCosker	185
"View from My Studio," L. Stern	825
"Etretat," J. Q. Bulkley	280
"Lonely Farm"	875
"Sunburst"	360
"Across the Meadows," C. H. Russell	200
"Glimpse Through the Woods," Robert Orr	150
"Snowy Haystack," K. Haas	320
"Medfield, Mass.," E. Grant	330
"Windy Day"	300
"Moonlight," H. E. Hayes	400
"Goochland," A. W. Drake	280
"Sundown," A. Lewisohn	310
"Autumn Afternoon," S. P. Avery, Jr.	810
"Albano," S. P. Avery, Jr.	900
"Pequonic River," R. K. Mygatt	400
"Wood Interior," Lewis Ettinger	260
"Old Farm"	475
"In the Orchard"	425
"Sunset"	950
"A Cloudy Day," S. P. Avery, Jr.	675
"Gulf of Mexico"	500
"Albano," A. C. Rand	180
"Pompton," Julian S. Barnes	490
"Valley on a Gloomy Day," A. W. Drake	450
"Gathering Wood"	450
"Early Moonrise," W. Littauer	550
"Autumn," E. Hiumenstiel	875
"Alexandria Bay," J. F. Shields	200
"Moonlight," T. B. Clarke	300
"After Sundown," W. V. Lawrence	1,225
"Hudson at Milton," G. A. Hobart	480
"Storm Clouds"	350
"Old Mill," Edward Thaw	575
"Looking Over the Hudson"	475
"The Pond," L. Ettinger	460
"A Stormy Day," W. Macbeth	475
"Eventide," H. E. Hays	750
"Near My Studio," W. A. White	390
"Autumn"	300
"Sunrise," W. A. White	1,200
"After the Shower," W. V. Lawrence	210
"Hillside"	575
"Breezy Day" S.

CONQUEROR NEAR CHE-FOO

Japan Alters but Does Not Tell Her Conditions for Peace.

ADMIRAL TING COMMITTED SUICIDE

Li-Hung-Chang Has Been Reinstated and Appointed Peace Envoy —Official Reports of Wei-Hai-Wei's Fall.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says that the Japanese troops are reported to have arrived at a point five miles southeast of Che-Foo.

The Standard's correspondent in Berlin says:

"When Pekin shall be seriously threatened the Chinese Emperor will retire to Palgan, in Mongolia. When Pekin shall be captured, Prince Kung will be authorized to conclude peace. Japan has altered her terms and declines to inform the powers yet of her views, but suggests that the foreign diplomatists ascertain what indemnity China is willing to pay and what territory she will cede."

The Central News correspondent in Pekin says that Li Hung Chang has been reinstated and appointed peace envoy to Japan.

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that after the surrender of the last forts and the Chinese fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei Admiral Ting and the Chinese General committed suicide.

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that the Chinese peace envoys have arrived there from Nagasaki.

The Pekin correspondent of The Times telegraphs under to-day's date.

"The foreign Ministers had audiences with the Emperor to-day, the occasion being New Year's Day, and received other ceremonial concessions. The Ministers required that they should be admitted through the front gate of the palace."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The following cable dispatch was received at the State Department to-day:

"Tokio, Feb. 14.

"Gresham, Washington:

"Feb. 13, Wei-Hai-Wei, 12th, Admiral Ito reports Chinese gunboat flying white flag brought Admiral Ting's message proposing surrender of ships, forts, arms, provided lives of crews, soldiers, foreigners secured. Formal surrender being arranged."

A telegram from Tokio dated to-day has been received by the Japanese Minister, saying that on the 12th inst., Admiral Ting sent to Admiral Ito a gunboat displaying a flag of truce and proposed to surrender to the Japanese all the men-of-war and fortifications at Wei-Hai-Wei, together with the arms, stores, and munitions of war in his possession, on condition that the lives of the Chinese combatants and of the foreigners in the Chinese service should be spared. The condition was accepted by Admiral Ito, and it is thought at the Legation that the surrender has already been completed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATES.

Clancy's Motion Defeated and International Subjects Settled.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Mr. Clancy's motion to reconsider the sentence imposed upon Irish political prisoners, was rejected by the House by a vote of 209 to 111.

Gibson Bowles, Conservative member for Lynn Regis, made a motion hostile to the new rules of the sea adopted at the Washington conference, but eventually withdrew his motion.

Sir B. J. Harland, member for North Belfast, asked if the Government would cause urgent representations to be made at Washington against any of the provisions of the Morgan Nicaragua bill which were detrimental to British shipping interests. He also requested the Government to make representations favorable to the creation of a joint Nicaragua Canal Commission.

Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, said that is was not usual to make representations in reference to bills which were pending in foreign Legislatures. The Government, he said, had the whole subject under consideration, and there was no reason to suppose that the United States Government would not fulfill its treaty obligations.

Maurice Healy, member for Cork City, asked if the Government would communicate with the United States to obtain a reduction in the tariff of that country on cured mackerel.

Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied that the tariff in question had been adjusted with the view that the mackerel fishery was an important home industry, and it was deemed desirable to protect it by imposing a duty upon imported fish.

Sir Thomas Roe, member of Parliament for Derby, has given notice in the House of Commons that to-morrow he will ask the Government what information has reached it in reference to the death sentence of W. H. Rickard, a British subject, for alleged participation in a revolt in Hawaii.

ATTACKED IN THE REICHSTAG.

North German Lloyd's Crews Are Not Drilled, Says Herr Bebel.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—There was a lively debate in the Reichstag to-day over the safety of ships at sea.

Herr Frese, Radical Unionist Deputy for Bremen, said that the North German Lloyd ships were well built and equipped, and that their crews compared favorably with those of first-class ships of any other country. The men were experienced seamen, and the officers trained navigators. No precautions which human foresight could devise, he said, had been neglected by the company.

Herr Bebel, Social Democrat, declared that it was a standing reproach to the company's management that the crews of its vessels had never been exercised in boat drill. He had conversed with sailors who had been eighteen years in the service of the company, and they were unanimous in declaring that the crews had never been put throught boat drill.

In the bulkhead of the company's ships were many doors, but the crews had never been exercised to close these doors quickly. He thought that bulkheads should be absolutely water-tight from keel to main deck. After the disaster to the Elbe an experiment was made on board of the North German Lloyd's steamer Sachsen with a view of ascertaining the length of time necessary to close all of the doors and apertures in the so-called water-tight compartments. The experiment proved that before the crew had completed their task fully ninety minutes had elapsed.

The statements of Herr Bebel created a profound sensation in the Chamber.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS AT SEA.

Wreck of the Caitloch at Kildonan While in Tow of a Tugboat.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The British steamer Nyassa, Capt. Lermond, from Port Royal, Jan. 22, via Norfolk, Jan. 24, for Manchester, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday, landed the crew of the Norwegian bark Mauriel, Capt. Nielsen, from Appalachicola Nov. 21, for Conway, which was abandoned on Feb. 10 in latitude 51 north, longitude 14 west.

The Norwegian bark Venus, Capt. Knudson, from Pensacola Jan. 10, for Antwerp, which arrived at St. Michael prior to Feb. 4, had lost a part of her deckload and her bulwarks were damaged. She has been surveyed, and it has been ordered that she discharge her cargo and undergo another survey.

The Swedish bark Caitloch, Capt. Pyk, from Batavia Sept. 19, while being towed up the Firth of Clyde last evening was stranded at Kildonan. The crew of the tug succeeded in landing, but the Caitloch's lifeboat was driven ashore and smashed, preventing the landing of the crew of the bark. The deck of the Caitloch is submerged and the crew were in the rigging all night. They were rescued after much trouble. It is probable that both bark and tug will be total wrecks.

BREMEN, Feb. 14.—The North German Lloyds Steamship Company has brought an action at Rotterdam against the owners of the British steamer Craithie for damages for the loss of the Elbe.

TUMULT IN BOHEMIAN DIET.

Young Czechs Assail the Imperial Government About Prague.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Daily News correspondent in Vienna says: "There was a violent scene in the Bohemian Diet to-day when the Young Czechs assailed the Imperial Government for continuing the state of siege in Prague.

"Dr. Gregr, the Young Czech leader, declared that the people were being driven toward Anarchism and soon would repudiate the authority of Austria. Gov. Count Thun, who replied in German, was greeted with angry shouts of 'Speak Czech! He is a paid official and must speak Czech for our money.'

"His speech throughout was drowned in the fury of the opposition. In the fragments heard he told Gregr that, but for the immunity of Deputies, his reference to Austria would constitute treason. Plotting and Anarchism must be suppressed, he said, and the exceptional measures would be continued and firmly applied. Howling and tumult followed, and the Young Czechs seemed to intend to lynch the Governor, but finally the storm subsided."

An American Wedding at Biarritz.

BIARRITZ, Feb. 14.—Mr. Richard Trenholm Prioleau, son of the late C. K. Prioleau of Charleston, S. C., was married here this morning to Miss Elise Gurdon, daughter of Philip Gurdon, a landowner in Suffolk, England, and formerly a Captain in the Coldstream Guards. The ceremony was performed in the Chapelle Ste. Eugénie by the Abbé Larre. A reception was held, at which were present Princess Frederica of Hanover, Princess Sapicha, the Marquis and Marquise of Dalcedo, the Marquis and Marquise of Darcangues, and leaders of the American and English colonies.

Nihilists Threaten the Czar.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The Lokal-Anzeiger has this dispatch from St. Petersburg:

"Since making his declaration of absolutism the Czar has received almost daily Nihilist proclamations and threatening letters. It is rumored that a palace official has been arrested for placing in his Majesty's study printed pictures of the assassination of Alexander II. One picture is said to have depicted the assassination of the present Czar in the manner in which his grandfather was killed. This and other similar rumors are circulated widely in Russia."

American in a San Salvador Prison.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 14.—A letter from San Salvador says that an American, Archie McCarter, a well-known local bridge contractor, is a prisoner at San Salvador, as an exile from Guatemala, for political and other reasons. His mechanical effects were confiscated by the Government. He is under guard in the prison, and prohibited from corresponding with any person outside the republic.

Oscar Wilde's Farce Successful.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Mr. George Alexander produced at St. James's Theatre this evening "The Importance of Being Earnest," a new play by Oscar Wilde. He was strongly supported, especially by Rose Leclercq. "The Importance of Being Earnest" is an excellent, refined farce. It was received with almost incessant laughter. Few farces of recent years have been as successful.

Crispi's Tormentor in Refuge.

ROME, Feb. 14.—In view of the trial of the action for libel brought against ex-Minister Giolitti in connection with the Banca Romana scandals, the court has issued an order commanding the appearance of Signor Giolitti in Rome. The latter, who is in Berlin, has made no arrangements for his return, and it is understood that he will remain in Germany.

A False Report About Sofia.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—A report was in circulation here this morning that a coup d'état had taken place in Sofia, and that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria had been compelled to take refuge in Roumania. The rumor was ascertained to be unfounded, however, before it had gone the rounds of political and financial circles.

The Rehabilitation of Silver.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Society of French Agriculturists has resolved to support the National Bimetallic League in its appeal to the Government to negotiate with Great Britain, Germany, the United States, the Netherlands, and the Latin Union States for an international agreement to rehabilitate silver.

Armenia Inquirers Hindered.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Word has just been received from Erzeroum that the delegates were not allowed by the Turkish Government to take Armenian interpreters with them. The Sassoun Armenians know only Kurdish and little Armenian, but no Turkish, and it will be impossible for the delegates to obtain definite information.

Kaiser Will Call on Bismarck.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Herr von Steinmann, Governor of Schleswig-Holstein, talked with Prince Bismarck to-day about the celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the Prince's birth, April 1. He intimated that Emperor William proposed to pay a visit to the ex-Chancellor at the end of March.

To the North Pole by Balloon.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 14.—M. André, an aeronaut, lectured in the Academy of Sciences last evening on his plan to go in a balloon to the North Pole. He thought the trip from Spitzbergen would require several months, and would cost 175,000f.

Americans at the Prince's Levee.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Prince of Wales will hold a levee at Buckingham Palace to-morrow. Ambassador Bayard, attended by his staff, will present Messrs. Wells and Carter, attachés of the Embassy, and Mr. W. C. Ralston of San Francisco.

Duke of Parma Declines Challenge.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—In consequence of a quarrel which occurred on the occasion of the recent funeral of the ex-King of Naples the Comte de Bari sent a challenge to the Duke of Parma. The latter declines to appoint seconds.

Mexican International Fair.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 14.—A stock company has been formed for an international exposition, to be held here next year. A petition has been presented to the City Council for an appropriation. The exposition will last for six months or longer.

Cholera in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 14.—The health authorities report that between Feb. 5 and 12 six cases of cholera, twenty-nine of which were fatal, occurred. The disease is spreading.

Zorrilla Returns to Madrid.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—In view of the amnesty voted by the Madrid Parliament, Manuel Ruiz Zorrilla, the Republican conspirator, has quitted Paris for Spain.

Physical Weakness of the Pope.

ROME, Feb. 14.—Owing to the physical weakness of the Pope the receptions usually given by his Holiness have been postponed.

Mr. Liebmann Assaulted, Too.

The fact that the gold watch possessed by Louis Liebmann, the dry goods merchant, of 332 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, was stolen from his pocket on a De Kalb Avenue car was published in The New-York Times yesterday.

When Mr. Liebmann appeared in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court yesterday morning he stated that he had also been assaulted.

Upon discovering that his watch was gone he followed a young man whom he suspected and accused him of the theft. The young man, he says, denied the charge and struck Mr. Liebmann twice on the eyes.

Special Officer O'Connor arrested Peter Cronin, seventeen years old, of 322 East Twenty-first Street, this city.

Justice Haggerty held him in $1,000 bail for the assault and $500 for the larceny.

Mr. Liebmann has a cut under each eye. He says the man wore brass knuckles.

FOR LOVE AND CHARITY

Brilliant St. Valentine Ball in the Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn.

HEARTS OF CRIMSON, DOVES OF WHITE

Fair Maids and Gallant Young Men Called at the Post Office During the Delivery Hour—Charming Costumes.

Love was the keynote of the big ball which filled the beautiful rooms of the Pouch mansion, in Brooklyn, with a host of fair maids and matrons last evening.

It was St. Valentine's ball, and his favorite emblem, hearts in brilliant crimson, encircled the mirrors in the big ballroom, and near them snowy doves appeared to be hovering in the air, perhaps carrying out further the significance of the occasion, and emblematic of the fair victims to be ensnared by the dainty missives of the wily saint.

The large galleries were decorated with flowers, large palms filled the corners of the hall and stairway, and on the ballroom wall, outlined in delicate bands of smilax, were the words, "In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love."

The outward and visible forms in which the Brooklyn youn man, collectively and individually, had put his thoughts of love last night, were to be found in St. Valentine's own post office, the small parlor at the right of the entrance, where, from 12 to 1, with the aid of trusted assistants, he distributed an unprecented quantity of mail matter which was received with evidence of deep feeling.

The saint himself appeared at the hour of 12 and struck twelve-note upon a deep-toned bell. The post office was open and gayly-dressed Follies executed a lively dance.

The supper room was open throughout the evening, and the dancing was general.

The patronesses were Mrs. Frederick Von Benkendorff, Mrs. Benjamin F. Stephens, Mrs. John Gibbs, Mrs. Albert B. Chandler, Mrs. Frederick H. Webster, Mrs. Charles A. Schieren, Mrs. George E. Fahys, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mrs. James Forney, Mrs. J. Bion Bogart, Mrs. William G. Wallace, Mrs. John D. Goodwin, Mrs. William H. Erhart, Mrs. Charles S. Whitney, and Mrs. Francis H. Sherry.

The Reception Committee included Timothy L. Woodruff, George E. Fahys, Carroll Post, Jr., Frederick H. Webster, Francis H. Sherry, Charles S. Whitney, J. Bion Bogart, Frank D. Tuttle, William A. Webster, and William C. Wallace.

The ball was in aid of the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital.

Among those present were Mrs. H. B. Claflin, Dr. and Mrs. J. Lester Keep, F. W. Rudd, E. M. C. White, E. J. Luckenback, W. A. Luckenback, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Pease, Mrs. C. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John Notman, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Boorum, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Smithers, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon, Miss Barr, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pratt.

W. A. Mairs, Fannie B. Sackett, L. P. Rider, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Loeser, Miss Tousey, Mr. Theodore E. Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rossiter, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wallace, E. H. Lott, Harold Vernon, Charles L. Bonell, Mr. and Mrs. William Beard, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. O'Donohue, Miss Bessie Stearns.

Warren G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. White, Miles Vernon, Alice G. Street, G. A. Street, Paul Libby, George H. Casomajor, A. P. Hazen, Jr., Miss Wingate, Miss L. Wingate, Mrs. C. F. Sumner, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Julian, Miss Marion E. French, Emil F. Fauchert, William W. Henshaw.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Mundy, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Oliphant, John O. Polak, Stuart G. Waterman, W. H. Jouett, Charles Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Dauchy, Miss Porter, James W. Fuller, James H. Robinson, Miss Elsie B. Frankel, N. L. Cort, Mr. and Mrs. C. Edwin Hall.

Henry Van Clief, C. G. Scofield, H. N. Brumley, Miss Jessie Rollons, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mayor and Mrs. C. Schieren, Col. and Mrs. Forney, James F. Harper, C. L. Scofield, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Haman, Guy Loomis, Miss Truslow, George F. Gregory, T. C. Harper, J. P. Harper, Hunter Wyks, A. M. Hoagland.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Batterman, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Graef, Mr. and Mrs. George Tangeman, Miss Belle Powell, Lewis H. Hyde, George F. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Gates, St. John Wood, C. C. Mason, W. D. Barwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Godwin, Miss Ada L. Gibb, Newton A. Athing, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Loeser, Miss Alice R. Driggs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Morgan, A. Hatfield, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Packard, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Frank, Charles J. McDermott, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Goodrich, H. B. Vandeveer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Graef, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Erhart, Miss Elsie Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome C. Baths, Miss Sarah H. Sturges, C. J. Richards, Charles E. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Burnham.

E. H. Lott, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Valbridge, T. J. Cuningham, Mrs. K. M. Fraser, James C. Cropsey, Miss Braine, Mr. and Mrs. N. Townsend Thayer, Tille Clifton House, Frank L. Sniffen, Miss Alice Campbell, G. M. Smith, Abbott L. Dow.

Dr. and Mrs. Denison, G. J. McIntosh, Howard C. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Templeton, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Coutts, Mr. and Mrs. James Howard, Miss Jewell, Miss Edith Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. MacColl, Mr. and Mrs. Searles, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rossiter, A. Colson, H. B. Delatour, Mr. and Mrs. Tomes.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Kissam, C. E. Robertson, Miss Badwin, Miss M. Badwin, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Backus, W. C. Waldron, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Forn, Miss Grace L. Tuttle, William A. Webster, Miss Magowan, W. E. O. Beebe, Miss Mabel B. French, Edward Henderson.

Miss Edna Dickerson, Miss W. E. O. Beebe, Miss Oetiner, Miss Casey, C. D. Smithers, Miss Hosford, Miss Laird, Mrs. Henry F. Aters, Miss Randall, Miss Steele, Mrs. V. Hester, Miss Isabel Harkins, Miss Mabel French, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick von Benkendorff, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bion Bogart, Mr. and Mrs. Alden B. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Fahys, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, F. R. Kellogg, H. M. Bitts, Mr. and Mrs. Conrow, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gibb, J. D. Mairs, H. G. Wilson, Miss Brower, H. H. Dall, Miss Hodson.

Mrs. M. B. Smithers, J. A. Almurati, Andrew Peters, James E. Deane, Miss Hunter, Miss Sproule, J. Claflin Thompson, Rawson L. Wood, Miss Guertin, Carroll J. Post, Jr.

Capt. and Mrs. Silas Casey, United States Navy; Miss Dall, Miss Shannon, Miss de la Fuesa, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Whitehouse, Miss Hinman, Mr. Hinman, G. Herbert Henshaw, Miss Margie Hubbard, Miss Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. John Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Sherry.

Prince Loewenstein Wortheim, Miss Fish, Miss Maud Brook Fish, Miss Fields, Francis S. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pouch, Miss Pouch, H. A. Pouch, Halbert E. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ridgway, Alec Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Davenport, H. L. Pattison, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Peters, Miss Mabel Dickerson.

William Morton Stevens, Miss Emily Merrill, Miss Edwards, Miss Edith Smith, Mrs. Thomas Dreier, George W. Simpson, Miss Hodsdon, W. B. Jourdan, W. H. Davol, E. P. York, Mrs. C. S. Brainerd, Jr., T. F. Peters, P. G. Gossler, Miss Anna S. Pratt, J. N. Sloan, W. M. Partridge, George Studwell, Miss B. I. Tooker, J. S. Langborn.

J. C. Palmer, J. H. Dick, C. L. Lutkins, Henry L. Hooper, G. B. Hardie, Mrs. J. T. Marian, S. P. Vickers, Mrs. J. E. Hilfer, Mr. Rossiter, Miss Colket, Philadelphia; Miss Currier, New-York City; Miss Watson, Portsmouth, N. H.; Miss Duttmer, Miss Helen Hays, Miss Foraker, Miss Hinman, Mrs. C. H. Simmons, Miss Uncles, F. E. Richards, Miss Genevieve Sloan, Mrs. William Fitzhugh Lee, Mrs. B. Tripp, Harriet E. Sayre, E. W. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Jones.

Miss Grace Grosvenor Wright was in a charming green and white striped silk, over bodice of lace, and green satin trimmings.

Miss Ethel Hosford was in striped white satin, silk set-in sleeves, silver spangled lace, and violets.

Miss Hosford was in figured white silk and violets.

Miss Katherine Watson was in pale blue and chiffon.

Miss Sayre was in white satin brocade, silver-spangled lace, and high collar of pink.

Miss Jessie Barnes was in white silk, striped tulle, and pearl trimmings.

Mrs. Frank Garrison was in a heavy corded blue silk, with bodice of pink crêpe, and pearl necklace.

Miss Mason was in pale yellow, with bodice of chiffon and lace.

Miss Du Mont was in pink satin, pearl trimmings, lilies of the valley, and violets.

Miss F. Mason was in a pale green gown, with striped chiffon.

Miss Alfaretta Schenck was in blue and white striped satin, blue tulle covered sleeves, and forget-me-nots.

Miss Ida Hamilton was in black moire, large sleeves of black chiffon, violets, and a fall of steel facing from the low corsage.

Miss Helwig, the tennis champion, was in pale green corded silk and purple velvet.

Miss Cora Barr was in a charming figured silk of pale green and pink, with frills and silver trimmings.

Miss Florence Guertin was charming in a gown of black silk and chiffon.

Mrs. John Smithers was in blue and pink striped silk, white lace, violets, and pearl necklace.

Mrs. J. H. Shults, Jr., was in pink satin, white lace, pink coral, and diamonds.

Miss Edith Jewel was in pink brocaded silk and chiffon.

Miss Etta Davis was in yellow silk and crêpe, with violets.

Miss Sara Sturgess was in a charming gown of figured white silk and chiffon.

Miss D. Sproule was in pink figured brocade, white silk, pink trimmings, and diamonds.

Miss Alice Campbell was in a white-striped satin and Brussels net gown.

Mrs. William F. Fuller was in blue brocaded silk, white lace, diamonds, and pearl trimming.

Miss Grace Sloan of Baltimore was in blue figured silk, blue velvet, white tulle, and violets.

Miss Greason was in pale yellow, white lace, with violets.

Miss Carol Dettmar was in pale green, with bodice of pink and green, pink sleeves, white lace, and pearls.

Miss Laing was in blue silk crêpe, blue velvet, and white roses.

Miss Marion Jewell was in pink satin and silver spangled lace.

Miss Grace Butler was in lavender crêpe and satin ribbon.

Miss Jennie Brett was in yellow satin and velvet.

Miss H. Sayre was in pink and white striped silk and pink chiffon.

Miss M. Hubbard was in white satin, the bodice covered with blue chiffon, pearl trimmings, pearl necklace, and violets.

Miss Gibb was in pink figured white silk, pink velvet, and white lace.

Miss Grace Tuttle was in white satin, pink velvet, and roses, with white lace.

Mrs. N. M. Munoz was in a combination gown of pale blue, pink, black, and white lace.

Miss G. Fowler, New-York, was in yellow brocaded silk, chiffon, and white lace.

Miss Magovern was in a charming delicate-tinted silk and lace gown.

Miss Longmire was in pale green and white silk.

Miss E. Conrow was in a pretty figured silk, yellow velvet, and pearl trimmings.

Miss Rollins was in a pale green striped gown, with pink ribbons and roses.

Mrs. Charles Herbert Simmons was in white satin and white lace, with violets.

Miss Sterns was in point lace, cerise satin, ruby ornament, and pearl necklace.

Miss Jennie Moody was in heavy corded white silk and chiffon.

Miss Lillia Beams was in pale pink brocaded silk and white lace, and pink satin trimmings.

Miss Lillian Sloan was in pale yellow moiré, with gold-spangled chiffon.

Miss Genevieve Sloan was in white satin, covered with blue figured tulle, and violets.

Miss Morse was in pale-green figured silk, white lace, and violets.

Miss Perego was in lavender satin, chiffon, and violets.

Mrs. Foster L. Backus was in black satin, black chiffon, and gold trimming.

Miss Messinger was in white silk crêpe, white satin, lilies of the valley, and orchids.

Miss Kiesman was in white satin, white lace, silver-spangled front and bodice, and violets.

Mrs. Frances Norris was in a pink satin gown, white lace, ermine trimmings, and jeweled green belt of velvet.

Miss Jean Britton was in white dotted tulle, and pink flowers.

Miss Mabel French was in figured yellow silk chiffon and lace, with violets.

Miss Bissell was in blue and white striped silk, blue satin, white lace, and pearl trimmings.

Miss Nickerson was in white brocaded silk, white satin, and chiffon, with red roses.

Miss Frankel was in lavender figured silk and chiffon.

Miss Darlington was in pale-green brocaded silk, chiffon, and maidenhair fern.

Miss Palmer was in pink silk, covered with dotted tulle.

Miss Stebbins was in corn-colored pink and pearl trimmings.

Mrs. J. E. Hilpes was in steel satin and velvet.

Miss Nellie Hilpes was in black and white and blue.

Mrs. J. B. Beatty was in steel and pink striped silk, spangled chiffon, and diamonds.

Miss Sumner was in pale blue striped silk, chiffon, and white lace.

Miss Martha Hodsdon was in figured silk and lace, with roses.

Miss Hodsdon was in figured silk, white lace, and violets.

Miss B. C. Wilson was in a gown of white satin and chiffon.

Miss Margaret Pope was in a charming gown of pink satin, covered with figured chiffon.

Mrs. F. P. McColl was in yellow brocaded silk.

Miss M. L. Rossiter was in a lavender figured white silk, lavender satin, and brilliants, with violets.

Miss Vickers was in a pale green figured gown, cut en princesse, with white chiffon and flowers.

Miss Delatour was in pink crêpe de chine, with diamonds.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. David B. Coe.

The Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., died Wednesday, at his home in Bloomfield, N. J. He was born in Granville, Mass., Aug. 16, 1814, and was graduated from Yale College in 1837, in the same class with the late Chief Justice Waite and W. M. Evarts. On completing his studies at Yale Theological Seminary, he was ordained and installed pastor of the First Church of Milford, Conn., in 1840. In 1844 he became pastor of the Allen Street Presbyterian Church of this city, and resigned that position in 1849 to become District Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which office he held for two years.

Dr. Coe, since January, 1851, has been one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the American (now Congregational) Home Missionary Society, having been made Honorary Secretary in 1882, after thirty-one years of active service. He continued to discharge the duties of his office until about two years ago, since which time his health had steadily failed. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Middlebury College in 1857. He had been since its organization a member of the Manhattan Congregational Association.

Dr. Coe leaves a wife and one son, the Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., of the Collegiate Church of this city, and one daughter, the wife of Halsey M. Barrett of Bloomfield, N. J.

S. Carlton Sprague.

S. Carlton Sprague, one of the most prominent lawyers of Buffalo, died yesterday. Mr. Sprague was born at Bath, N. H., Nov. 28, 1822. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1843, studied law at Buffalo with Fillmore & Haven, and was admitted to practice in 1846. In 1876-7 he was State Senator, filling a vacancy caused by the resignation of Sherman S. Rogers.

Mr. Sprague had been attorney for the Erie Railway since 1854. He had been President of the Young Men's Association of Buffalo and of the Buffalo Club, and had held high elective positions with many social and charitable trusts. As an orator he ranked among the best in the State. In politics Mr. Sprague had been a Republican since 1856, though very independent.

Henry Demarest.

Henry Demarest, a retired dry goods merchant and a Director in several important business enterprises, died of pneumonia Wednesday at his home, 38 West Thirty-third Street.

Mr. Demarest was seventy-four years old. He was a Director of the Broadway Fire Insurance Company, the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, the People's Bank, the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, and a Trustee of the Irving Savings Institution. He was a member of the Rev. Dr. John Hall's Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Russell Porter, one of the most widely-known Odd Fellows in the State, died yesterday at Lansingburg, N. Y. In the Order of Odd Fellows Mr. Porter held at the time of his death the position of Grand Chaplain and Degree Master of Rensselaer Lodge. He was a Past Master of Hudson Valley Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Lansingburg, and Past District Deputy Grand Master of Rensselaer district. Mr. Porter was also a member of Cohoes Encampment of Odd Fellows, Clinton Lodge, F. and A. M., of Waterford, and Waterford Chapter, R. A. M., being a Past Master of Clinton Lodge and Past High Priest of Waterford Chapter.

—William W. Collins, the spinning-frame manufacturer, died yesterday at Pawtucket, R. I.

They Praise the Olympia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Navy Department has received the report of the inspection board at Mare Island, upon its examination of the new cruiser Olympia. While in a few minor details the vessel requires some work before she can be declared perfect, the board praises the work of her constructors and designers in the highest terms, and confirms the wisdom of her recent preliminary acceptance by Secretary Herbert. Upon the recommendation of the board, the department practically has decided to finally accept the vessel and release the payments which have been reserved from the Union Iron Works.

SHEEHAN OUT OF OFFICE

Continued from Page 1.

Clerk. It is probable that William L. Turner, who was Mayor Grace's private secretary, will be appointed to one of the important places by Mr. Scott. Mr. Turner was in the Corporation Counsel's office under Corporation Counsel Beekman.

A delegation called on the Mayor yesterday from the Eighteenth Assembly District to ask him to appoint J. J. Murphy an Excise Commisisoner. This makes the one hundred and fourth application for appointment as Excise Commissioner.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, the new Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, made this statement yesterday:

"I have accepted the position of Deputy Commissioner at the urgent solicitation of Mayor Strong and Mr. Brookfield. In fact, Mr. Brookfield paid me the compliment to say that he would not take the place unless I would consent to assist him in the reorganization of the department.

"Of course, I had to make some sacrifice to accede to this proposition, but I hope I have done so in the interest of good government and clean politics. At least, I shall try to make it so result.

"Although I shall give to Mr. Brookfield and the city every hour of my time while I remain in the department, I have not been required to give up my connection with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and I will remain with Mr. Brookfield as long as he may need my services consistently with my duty in other directions."

There was some discussion among the politicians as to why Mayor Strong had first removed Commissioner Sheehan instead of President Martin. The general opinion seemed to be that, inasmuch as Mr. Martin is President and, further, had offered his resignation at the outset of the administration, while Mr. Sheehan had not, the removal could thus be accounted for.

Mayor Strong is experiencing some of the inevitable weariness incident to all officials with great appointing power. To a friend he said yesterday that had he been fully aware before the nomination of the great strain he would be under, he doubted whether he would have been willing to accept the office.

He said it was easy enough to determine as to which was the better of two candidates for a certain office, but when it came to making the appointment, it was an entirely different matter. In some cases he had found that the inferior man had the backing of influential friends in social, financial, business, and religious circles, and when he was not appointed his friends regarded it as an affront.

VIEWS OF THE REV. DR. PARKHURST

What He Says of the Appointment of Commissioner Andrews.

Dr. Parkhurst, speaking of the appointment of Mr. Andrews, yesterday, said:

"The only feature about it that I do not like is that the selection of a man who has been an army officer seems to be in the direction of choice with reference to his executive ability as a member of the Police Department. Now, if executive authority is limited to the Chief of Police, as we think it ought to be, the prime qualification for the Police Commissionership will be administrative rather than executive ability. Does the Mayor's appointment of Mr. Andrews mean that he expects that there is going to be hereafter, as there has been heretofore, a distribution of executive authority between the member or members of the Board of Police Commissioners on the one hand and the Chief of Police on the other? Then, if that is the case, we are disappointed.

"I have all along held the position that there is a necessity for something that is akin to a West Point graduate for the Police Superintendency. If the Police Commissionership is to be administrative, then what is the particular advantage of having a West Point graduate?"

Frederic R. Coudert was much pleased when a reporter for The New-York Times informed him that Mayor Strong had appointed Avery D. Andrews Police Commissioner to succeed John C. Sheehan.

"I am very glad Mr. Andrews was appointed," said Mr. Coudert. "He is just the man for the place. He was the only man whom I recommended for an appointment to Mayor Strong. Commissioner Andrews is young, but he has been in the army, and he has had, besides, a good legal training. He has a high sense of honor and is in every way qualified for this position. He will prove of great assistance to Mayor Strong in this administration.

"Mayor Strong's appointments are all excellent, particularly that of Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott. Mr. Scott is a thorough lawyer and an able man in every way."

Favor Joseph Murray's Appointment.

Mayor Strong is now giving careful consideration to the applications for appointment as Excise Commissioners. Some of the best Republicans in the city have urged him to select as one of the new Board Joseph Murray of the Twenty-first Assembly District.

Mr. Murray has a backing that is in itself a very strong testimonial to his worth. For years he has enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Civil Service Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, and Mr. Roosevelt is now foremost among those who are anxious that the Mayor should select him. James A. Blanchard and other leading Republicans of the Twenty-first District have also accorded him their hearty support. Mr. Murray is competent and trustworthy, and he knows the requirements of the office. He is a consistent Republican and has been a hard worker for his party in his district. As Custodian of the Custom House during Mr. Harrison's Administration he proved an able official.

SOME STATISTICS OF FOREIGN TRADE

Imports and Exports in January and Six Months Previous.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the month of January, 1895, and during the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1895, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year were as follows:

	1895.	1894.
January	$81,332,060	$85,909,201
Seven months ended Jan. 31	502,005,030	573,567,449

In January last the exports exceeded the imports by $13,783,746.

In January, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was $33,987,549.

During the seven months ended January, 1895, the excess of exports over imports was $94,099,612, and the excess for the corresponding period of the preceding year was $206,249,642.

In January, 1895, the exports of gold exceeded the imports by $24,945,991, and during the seven months ended January, 1895, the excess of exports over imports was $46,685,948. The excess of exports of silver over imports during the seven months ended January, 1895, was $20,596,396.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2:05 A. M.—312 East Seventy-first Street; dwelling of Vincent Franky; damage, $100.

3:20 A. M.—333 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; tenement; Wolf Hercheomitz; damage, $15.

6:20 A. M.—337 Broadway; Merchants' Club; damage, $15,000.

9:10 A. M.—53 Spring Street; Theodore Palumbo, private school; damage, $20.

9:10 A. M.—648 Fifth Street; tenement; damage slight.

9:30 A. M.—304 Cherry Street; Adolph Roesch, candle factory; damage trifling.

11:30 A. M.—71 Centre Street; Henry Friedlander, cigars; no damage.

2:30 P. M.—120 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Jasper Sulling, dwelling;

ASKS IF HE IS INSANE

Thomas H. Hall's Remarkable Petition to the Court.

WANTS A COMMISSION APPOINTED

First Time on Record Where One Fearing He Might Be Called Insane Has Joined as a Petitioner.

Thomas H. Hall, the well-known cigarette manufacturer, wants to know whether he is insane. He is so much in doubt on the subject that he has joined with his son and other members of his family in a petition to the Supreme Court asking for the appointment of a commission to determine officially his mental condition.

There is no other case on record, so far as known, where anybody, fearing he might be insane, has come into court asking for a commission in lunacy on his own account.

The reason for the singular proceeding, as set forth by Joseph Hall, a son, in an affidavit presented yesterday to Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, is that Mr. Hall wants to sell out his cigarette business, and the purchaser wants to make sure of having a clear title. The son declares that for the last two years his father has been unable to remember things, and has been suffering from such a loss of memory as to render him incompetent to carry on the business, which he has been engaged in for so many years. The son declares that the business is now in such a condition that it can be sold to advantage, but the prospective purchaser, who is familiar with the mental condition of Mr. Hall, insists, as one of the conditions of the sale, that a commission shall issue to determine his mental condition. Young Mr. Hall therefore asks, if his father is adjudged insane, that he, his mother, Mary Louise Hall, and his brother, Pierre C. Hall, be appointed committee of his father's person and estate.

In the extraordinary affidavit made by Mr. Hall himself, in which he joins in the petition for the issuance of the commission, he says that he is perfectly familiar with the purposes and objects of the commission, and consents to it.

"My recollection is," declares Mr. Hall, "that some four years ago I was very ill, and for some time afterward was in no condition to care for myself or my affairs. Since then I have gradually improved, except for my loss of memory. While I consider myself perfectly competent to comprehend any legal instrument to which I may be a party, I nevertheless recognize the justice of satisfying the proposed purchaser of my manufacturing business, the negotiations for which I have to a great extent directed. Should, upon judicial inquiry, the appointment of a committee be deemed necessary, I suggest that my committee may be composed of my wife and my sons Joseph and Pierre, the two former of whom I have made executors of my will, and that they be allowed to serve without bonds."

Mrs. Marie Louise Hall, wife of the principal; Adelaide Hall Graham, a daughter; Pierre C. Hall, a son, and Frederick Beltz, a son-in-law, also joined in asking for the commission, and, there being no opposition, Justice Lawrence appointed Luke A. Lockwood, Dr. Austin Flint, and Nelson Greenfield as commissioners to take testimony regarding Mr. Hall's sanity. An early hearing will be fixed.

For nearly a quarter of a century Thomas H. Hall, who lives at 53 East Seventy-fifth Street, has been a leading figure in the tobacco trade. He was also one of the pioneers in advertising on a large scale for the introduction of cigarettes, and at one time there was hardly a city or village that did not have on its blank walls huge pictures of well-known actors and actresses, which he used to carry his advertisements. He scattered millions of Mary Anderson's likeness broadcast over the country. Most of these were life-size lithographs, and it was often said that Mr. Hall did as much to make Miss Anderson famous as even the actress.

What is to become of the business founded by Mr. Hall and which has made him a millionaire was not positively stated yesterday, but it was generally understood that the purchaser who stands ready to buy the cigarette concern is the American Tobacco Company.

MUST PAY HIS BUTCHER'S BILL.

A City Court Jury Decides Against Richard Mortimer of Tuxedo Park.

Mr. Richard Mortimer of Tuxedo Park was yesterday ordered by a jury in the City Court to pay Max Mannburger $727.09 for various choice steaks, chops, sweetbreads, and other articles dealt in by Mr. Mannburger, who is a prosperous butcher.

Mr. Mortimer owns the Mortimer Building, at 11 Wall Street, and is prominent in society in this city and Tuxedo Park. That he is an epicure is demonstrated by the fact that between May and December, 1893, his butcher's bill amounted to $1,652.09. Of this amount $925 was paid, but when the butcher demanded the balance Mr. Mortimer refused to pay for reasons which he explained yesterday in court through counsel by Mr. Mannburger came to trial before Judge Newburger. For the butcher it was shown that the meat in question had been regularly delivered at Mr. Mortimer's residence in Tuxedo Park on orders given by Mr. Mortimer's chef.

When it came the defendant's turn in the witness chair, Mr. Mortimer swore that he had employed the chef at a fixed salary, and it was agreed that the chef was to furnish all meats and supplies, and pay for them out of his own pocket.

The butcher, in rebuttal, testified that he had received checks for $925 from the defendant, and had never received any notification that the chef was to pay until he demanded the balance due on the account.

Tired of Staying in Jail.

William J. Broadwell, a well-known stock broker of 56 New Street, has been in Ludlow Street Jail ten months in a civil suit and he is getting tired of the experience. His counsel B. C. Chitwood, yesterday pleaded with Judge Freedman, of the Superior Court, for the acceptance of a ten-thousand-dollar bail bond offered by Broadwell. W. C. Reddy, representing Ebenezer A. Kinsey of Chicago, on whose complaint the broker is confined, objected strenuously to the bondsmen put forward. The Judge took the matter under advisement.

Mr. Broadwell is charged by Mr. Kinsey with having converted $45,000, for which suit has been brought.

Against Gen. McMahon.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday reversed the decision of the lower court in favor of Gen. Martin T. McMahon against the United States Government. Gen. McMahon, while he was United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, from 1885 to 1890, was disallowed $4,543.60 of the account for fees and mileage by the Treasury Department and sued for this amount.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—William Kelly, thirty-five years old, was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, charged with the murder of Mrs. Sarah Wendell on the night of Oct. 3 last, at 506 West Fifty-fifth Street. Kelly is represented by Hugh O. Pentecost, and Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Martine have charge of the prosecution. The killing was the outcome of a tenement-house row. The chief witness against Kelly yesterday was Lawrence Wendell, the twelve-year-old son of the woman who was killed. The boy seemed to be absolutely ignorant of religion, and Justice Ingraham would not permit him to be sworn, though he was allowed to testify.

—Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, granted a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to pay over $65 to Sumner Post, No. 24, G. A. R. The writ was issued upon the application of Lewis Heuer, Commander of the post. He alleged that the post had expended $65 to assist Mrs. Mary McGuire and her two children, constituting the family of an old soldier.

—Stephen Leach, proprietor of "The Dark Secret" theatrical company, yesterday recovered $630 damages against the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad for failing to deliver his scenery on time at Yonkers last New Year's Day.

—Mrs. Thea Wolf Stens's suit against Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre for $780 for breach of contract was yesterday decided in favor of Mr. Conried, who got judgment for $169.82 against the plaintiff.

—William J. Driscoll, charged with causing the death of John McGrath, at 24 Hamilton Street, was yesterday acquitted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Williams.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.
16—Hammond vs. Crawford.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
16—Harlem Bridge and Morrisan a Railway vs. Town Board of Westchester. 27—People ex rel. Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company vs. Barker. 41—Wenstrom Electric Company vs. Bloomer. 14—Cook vs. Kanter. 36—Britten vs. Henderson. 30—New-York Insulated Wire Company vs. Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company. 10—Bullock vs. Bullock.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class I.—1—Raich vs. Hessel.
Class III.—2—Gardner vs. Griffith.
Class IV.—3—Cruikshank vs. Wells. 4—Scanlon vs. Scanlon. 5—Tilden Trust Company vs. Tilden. 6—La Fetra vs. Hopcraft. 7—Higgins vs. Newcombe. 8—Thiele vs. Pelrson.
Class VI.—9—Boehm vs. Shea.
Class VII.—10—Pequonnock National Bank of Bridgeport vs. Quigley. 11—Matter of Brown. 12—Cohen vs. Chebra Bikur Cholin B'nai Israel. 13—Freedman vs. Catalono.
Class VIII.—14—Haegell vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 15—State Bank vs. Parsons. 16—Delabarre vs. Silverman. 17—Humphreys vs. Hall. 18—Fletcher vs. American Surety Company. 19—Latham vs. Tilden. 20—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association of America. 21—Wuensch vs. Pulitzer. 22—Matter of Niagara Mining Company. 23—Spencer vs. Andrews. 24—Matter of Delaplaine. 25—Harding vs. Elliott. 26—Herb vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 27—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co. 28—Mundt vs. New-York Exchange Company. 29—Coffin vs. Hillery. 30—Montagne vs. Thurston. 31—Masterson vs. Heidberg. 32—Cowperthwait vs. Coperthwait. 33—Dickinson vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 34—Pinkus vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 35—Gebhard vs. Davis. 36—Miller vs. Gilman. 37—American Electrical Works vs. Alexander, Barney & Chapin. 38—Matter of Sutton. 39—Schoenemann vs. Schwartz. 40—Bonnard vs. Dunlap. 41—Matter of Boyd. 42—Lewisohn vs. Kent & Stanley Company. 43—Crall vs. Smith.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Law and Fact—2593—People ex rel. Gould vs. Barker. 2594—People ex rel. Gould vs. Barker. 2595—People ex rel. Gould vs. Barker. 2596—People ex rel. Gould vs. Barker. 2597—People ex rel. Gould vs. Barker. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 730—Levene vs. Berger. 1881—Graham vs. Graham. 2537—O'Bierne vs. Bullis. 569—Jones vs. Vosseler. 1965—Morris vs. Morris. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hamerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 2612—Milbank vs. Gorman. 2221—Mullins vs. Mullins. 1895—Hornthal vs. Finelite. 1896—Same vs. same. 1897—Nicholl vs. same. 1898—Same vs. same. 1899—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. same. 1900—Same vs. same. 1901—Stern vs. same. 1902—Same vs. same. 450—George C. Flint & Co. vs. Phelps. 1486—Ten Eyck vs. Fougera. 1414—Vietor vs. Wilson. 420—Jones vs. Stokes.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
264—Heilbronner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 233—Marks vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 357—Clancy vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bacharach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 100—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumbie vs. Manhattan Railroad Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.
Short Causes.—5861—Fitch vs. Conyngham. 5284—Frey vs. Hall. 5960—Gaylord vs. Schlesinger. 4850—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Kelly. 5020—Same vs. same. 5398—General Electric Launch Company vs. Hawley. 6033—Budelman vs. Lenz. 5522—Moore vs. Potter. 5778—Martin's Bank vs. Coffin. 2271½—Tallman vs. Schwenke. 5845—Valley Wine Company vs. Francesconi. 5978—Campbell vs. Savage. 5978—Lewis vs. Meyer. 5944—Clarke vs. Williams Typewriter Company. 5850—Flaccus vs. Deutschman. 5667—Patterson vs. Traum. 6041—National Broadway Bank vs. Benedict.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Held in Part II. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned sine die.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Feb. 18.
COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in the Equity Term room of Supreme Court. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
25—Klebisch vs. Seldler. 77—Kaliske vs. Well. 30—Saxton vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 31—Same vs. same. 36—Liss vs. same. 37—Same vs. same. 38—McCullough vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 48—Bradstreet vs. Rendall. 50—Posner vs. Wilshusen. 102—Barstein vs. Fowler. 14—Strickland vs. Phipps.
COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called.
869—Loening vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2584—Kummer vs. Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company. 983—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 2612—Sefton vs. The Mayor, &c. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 2448—Katz vs. Michaels. 555—Markowitz vs. Weinberger. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1329—Scavelling vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1321—Same vs. same. 1324—Van Zandt vs. Roosevelt Hospital. 1329—Stone vs. Lipman. 1319—Hankelman vs. Tinsley. 1344—McNeary vs. Fitzgerald. 1345—Kohn vs. Walther. 1346—Silk vs. Dickinson. 1347—De Branwere vs. Citizens' Mutual Life Insurance Company. 1348—Cleland vs. Kahn. 1349—McKeon vs. Home Benefit Society. 1350—Hazard Manufacturing Company vs. Baird. 1351—Stearns vs. same. 1352—Carleton vs. Reed. 1353—Holden vs. Antony. 1354—Hoffman vs. Brann. 1355—Kohn vs. Banman. 1356—Knight vs. Citizens' Mutual Life Insurance Association. 1357—Cantor vs. Tattersalls of New-York. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalt Company vs. Christman. 1360—Haebber vs. Luttgen. 1361—Allen vs. Lawrence.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.
COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.
SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of March.
SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
877—Baum vs. Hellman. 1683—Moy vs. Ocean Steamship Company. 846—Maas vs. Willis. 929—Strasbourger vs. Lenox. 1042—New-York Heat, Light, and Power Company vs. J. G. Shaw Blank Book Company. 1633—Stamford vs. Guidet. 1119—Kaplan vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 923—Mulley vs. New-York Staats Zeitung. 919—Bradley vs. Collins. 920—Goldberg vs. Ridley. 1213—Linde vs. Dowie.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
Short Causes.—1431—Field vs. Interstate Street Railway Company. 1850—Townshend vs. Keenan. 1851—Same vs. same. 1852—Same vs. same. 1853—Same vs. same. 1854—Same vs. same. 1855—Same vs. same. 1717—Standfast vs. McKenney.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: James C. Cunningham, Christian Fuchs, Katharine Fink, Mary J. McAnanny, Susanna Newport, Katharina Kuchley. At 2 P. M.: Ann Toomey, Hannah O'Connor, Bernard Peyser, Christian Hoffman, Charles T. Nichols, Theresa Robitzez, James Anderson.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Contested Wills.—974—Ellen Macauley. 1034—Michael J Byrnes.
CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.
CITY COURT Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1333—Pollock vs. Wise. 1311—Same vs. Bates. 858—Rolston vs. Nichols. 700—Abraham French Company vs. Shapiro. 666—Israel vs. Jordan. 453—White vs. Stanton. 614—Cunningham vs. Carpony. 33-2/4—Frendenhelm vs. Raduziner. 804—McCarthy vs. Mahon. 2572—Miller vs. Van Clief. 1322—Koschnopky vs. Berman. 677—Selberman vs. Old Colony Steamship Company. 800—Wilson vs. Connaughton. 667—Schack vs. Beller. 803—Holmes vs. Kessler. 474—Hill vs. Turner. 475—Liepman vs. same. 1249—Bernard vs. Cordts. 1390—Keil vs. Auth. 1318—Reagan vs. Noble. 331—Kidney vs. McGrath. 854—Levine vs. Strauss. 832—Cromwell vs. Humphrey. 1376—Stewart vs. Hurowitz. 1395—Spirit of Times vs. Sire. 1396—Kelly vs. O'Connor. 1397—Mones vs. Zucca. 1398—Sicher vs. Brall. 1399—Kenyon vs. Sonneborn. 1400—Hutkoff vs. Gorman. 1401—Patterson vs. Sire. 1402—Hecht vs. Tattersalls of New-York. 1403—Fleming vs. Bauer.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
997—Goldberger vs. Epstein. 1171—Baumann vs. Kohner. 615—Phillips vs. Brunner. 2979—Hansen vs. Burt. 331—Venable vs. Enholm. 208—Strobridge Lithographing Company vs. Herrman. 5631—Levy vs. Weber. 267—Strobridge Lithographing Company vs. Kiraly. 1032—Schultz vs. Swick. 390—Housoh vs. Luce. 472—Roessel vs. Rosenberg. 429—Feist vs. Harris. 482—Flack vs. Zerban. 109—Courtney vs. Devine. 134—Same vs. same. 111—Same vs. same. 114—Devine vs. Courtney. 115—Same vs. same. 116—Same vs. same. 117—Same vs. same.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1019—Lynch vs. Weiss. 2628—Birmingham vs. Anthony. 1208—McGraw vs. Neubass. 1206—Moses vs. Weisberg. 604—Clemmons vs. Paris. 961—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1203—Curtis vs. Merwin. 1213—Toplitz vs. Langer. 1088—Califano vs. Bove. 1120—Levy vs. Kohn. 966—Solomon vs. Blum. 300—Mackenight vs. Cassell. 308—Hartung vs. Waefalear. 1107—Serrell vs. Brady. 307—Metzger vs. Field. 1011—New-York Electric Equipment Company vs. Lynch. 1043—Bearman vs. De Negre. 3279—Page vs. John Griffiths Cycle Corporation. 3388—Sickles vs. Gross. 3389—Same vs. Keppick. 1084—Gilmartin vs. National Mutual Ice Company. 955—Turner vs. Froman. 1217—Weaver vs. Zollekoffer. 485—Weyman vs. Schwab. 3338—Stiefel vs. Le Boutillier.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.
Short Causes.—3355—R. M. Gilmour Manufacturing Company vs. William. 3330—Bennett vs. Brown. 3909—Cruce vs. La Blache. 3416—Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company vs. New-York Steel Mat Company. 3384—Stern vs. Buckl. 3368—Evans vs. Springer & Welty Company. 3403—Chipley vs. Wallach.
Highest number reached in regular call on Monday morning, 3410.
COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I. room—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Miller for The People.
1—Ellis Martin. 2—Emil Mattey, Michael Brock, and Tenfil Tucz Kewitz.
COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Martine, Jr., for The People.
1—William Kelly. 2—Edward A. Murray. 3—Wally Fromberg.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.
1—Louis Goldberg. 2—Andrew Burns and James Daly. 3—Harry Johnson. 4—Samuel Liebel. 5—Henry Herberg. 6—Joseph Rosenthal. 7—Charles Rothschild. 8—Paul Canzler.
Pleadings—1—Francisco Cassata. 2—Henry D. Perigney. 3—Arthur I. Stettler. 4—Daniel Carroll. 5—Thomas O'Connor. 6—John Allen. 7—Thomas Casey, Henry Hall, and William Harruel. 8—Frederick Walton. 9—William J. Gaffney.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.
1—Helena Buns. 2—Walter Willard. 3—George Kershaw. 4—Francis Elliott. 5—John McCauley. 6—William McGee. 7—Max Weinstein. 8—Bernard Kane, Thomas Oldring, and Bernard McGuiness. 9—John Corcoran. 10—James Higgins. 11—Peter Walsh and Michael Walsh. 12—Peter Jackson. 13—Vincenzo Sileo. 14—John Foley. 15—August Rute, etc. 16—John Cassidy. 17—James Cahogianer. 18—Gustav Buske.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Martine, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.
1—Ida Lieberman. 2—Henry W. Blumer.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Taylor vs. Cole—Frederick Smyth. Matter of Knickerbocker Storage Company—Emanuel Blumenstiel. Fountain vs. Schwarz—Charles W. Lewisohn vs. Kent & Stanley Company, two cases—James J. Nealis. Ogden vs. Beall—Charles H. Truax. Matter of Kenny—William A. Sweetser. Dominick vs. Wood—Henry S. Howland. William McShane Company vs. Sullivan—Elihu C. Sandford.
SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Matter of Simon—David Welch.
COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Bacon vs. Hicinbotham—O. M. Sanderson.
SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Myer vs. Gelshener—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.
SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Hirsch vs. Cohn. Thomas C. Ennever.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Mark Manufacturing Company vs. Stern & Co.—Moses Herman, Bernard Hudson vs. Henry von Hafen—James W. Gerard.
CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—Andreas Burhenne vs. Edward Anderson—Daniel J. Early.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J. Short Causes—1868—Broadway Bank vs. Levy. 1852—Cobb vs. Muxlow.
Regular Calendar—741—Martin vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 667—Ward vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad.
Highest number reached on regular call, 893.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Adamson vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. Case now on trial.
CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.
Short Causes.—2927—D'Ainto vs. Tederschi. 1897—Curran vs. Wicklund. 2781—In the matter of Josephine Lambrecht, a supposed incompetent. 2125—Bauman et al. vs. Hazard et al. 1291—Solomon et al. vs. Federgreen. 1964—Simonette vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 2139—Tietjen vs. Stern. 2123 and 2124—Parker vs. Wingerath, 1 and 2. 2112—Rogers vs. Martin.
Regular Calendar.—1183—Maier vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1129—Faurot vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 621—Montesi, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad et al. 995—Clynes vs. O'Keefe et al. 972—Demond vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1164—Seaman vs. Davis. 963—Wynne vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 841—Davenport Public Administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 813—Dolan vs. Hodgson et al. 711—Lepairi vs. La Massa. 975—Lucy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1097—Weir vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 962—McGovern vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1114—Osborg vs. City of Brooklyn. 1115—Plympton vs. City of Brooklyn. 959—Hughes vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1022—Grady vs. Gallaghan. 1101—McCabe vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1136—Nolan, infant, vs. Butler.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Clements, C. J.
188—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.

Massachusetts Grand Army Officers.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 14.—Joseph W. Thayer of Chelsea was chosen Commander of the Massachusetts Department, Grand Army of the Republic, W. P. Derby of Springfield Senior Vice-Commander, and John M. Dean of Fall River Junior Vice-Commander.

The Woman's Relief Corps chose these officers: Department President—Mrs. Eva T. Cook of Gloucester; Senior Vice President—Mrs. Helen A. Brigham of Hyde Park; Junior Vice President—Mrs. Emilie L. W. Waterman of Boston.

SEVERAL CRAFT OVERDUE

But Concern Is Only Felt for a Steamer and a Barge.

THE PILOTBOAT R. K. FOX ALL RIGHT

City of St. Augustine Last Seen on Feb. 5—Believed the Barge and Its Crew of Ten Will Be Saved.

Of all craft now overdue at this port, no concern is felt for any except the coastwise steamship City of St. Augustine and Barge 58, which was separated at sea from her towing vessel, the Maverick, last Friday. The barge had ten men on board.

Several steamships are belated from one to three days, but, as they are of the class known as tramp, and as they are never regular in time of passage, there is no apprehension concerning their safety.

Some uneasiness had been felt concerning the welfare of the pilotboat Richard K. Fox, which left port twenty-five days ago, but that was set at rest yesterday when the tank steamship Chester arrived in port.

The Fox had put her last pilot on board that vessel and had then headed back to port. The transfer was made Wednesday, about ninety miles eastward of Sandy Hook. The Fox was all right then, and, as there have been no gales since, there is no reason to suppose that accident has befallen her.

No additional news concerning the steamship City of St. Augustine was received yesterday. The vessel sailed from Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 30, and was last seen Feb. 5, off the cast of North Carolina.

The Norwegian steamer Banam and the Neptune, from West Indian ports, arrived yesterday morning. They saw nothing of the City of St. Augustine, which may have been blown out of the course of steamers from the South.

The Clyde Line steamship Seminole, which arrived yesterday from Charleston and Jacksonville, reports that on the outward passage on Feb. 5, at 10 P. M., she sighted the City of St. Augustine, five miles north of Hatteras. She was bound north. Nothing appeared to be the matter with the vessel at that time.

The steamship Maverick, which lost Barge 58, put to sea Monday in search of her missing charge, and returned to Bayonne yesterday, having been unsuccessful in her quest. The barge broke adrift from the Maverick Monday between Barnegat and Absecom. A heavy gale was blowing. The Maverick spent thirty-six hours endeavoring to find her tow, and then, her coal supply having become exhausted, she put into Bayonne. She went to sea again Monday and cruised 100 miles to the eastward, thence 125 miles to the southwest, then headed to the northward for a distance of ninety miles, logging in all 545 knots. But she saw nothing of the missing barge.

The tugs C. W. Morse and Taurus are still out looking for the barge, and the Maverick is under orders to go to sea again on the same errand as soon as coaled.

R. C. Veit, manager of the lighterage department of the Standard Oil Company, is satisfied that the barge and her men are safe. He recalls that, when seen on Friday morning last, she was scudding out to sea before the gale.

The pilot boat Stafford, which was blown out to sea, was five days making her way back. The barge would naturally take many days more. That she has not gone ashore is reasonably certain, and that she has been blown out to sea is equally so. It is thought she will be first seen somewhere off Montauk Point.

The four-masted barge sighted off that point Wednesday does not answer the description of the missing Standard Oil barge. She is new, of steel, provided with sixteen water-tight compartments or tanks, was carrying only water ballast, has four steel pole masts, and ner canvas and running rigging were in good condition.

She was intended to both tow and sail, and has been successfully handled under sail on several occasions. She is in charge of Capt. Farnham, an old coasting Captain, who knows his business. The vessel always carries a month's extra provisions, and if water gives out, her donkey engine boiler can be utilized for condensing.

Altogether, Mr. Veit regards her as better able to care for herself than the average craft in a similar predicament.

Some anxiety prevails concerning the British steamer Salisbury, which left Gibraltar on Jan. 17, bound for this port. The steamer Pontiac of Phelps Brothers' Mediterranean Line, which left Gibraltar two hours before the Salisbury, arrived here on Feb. 5, and her commander, Capt. L. Owen, reported that the day after leaving Gibraltar the Salisbury passed the Pontiac.

The average time for the Salisbury from Gibraltar is about seventeen days. She has now been out twenty-nine days. She is commanded by Capt. Charles Holdorf. She carries a cargo of fruit and is understood to be consigned to Wagnar, Mitchell & Co., 76 Broadway. She was built in 1878, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, is 1,212 tons burden, 287 feet long, 34.5 feet wide, and 26.6 feet deep. She is owned by G. Cleugh & Co. of Newcastle.

SAYS HE IS A CINCINNATI CLERGYMAN

Robert Granger the Name Given by a Man Not Able to Care for Himself.

A respectably dressed middle-aged man apparently intoxicated was staggering about the sidewalk at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue yesterday. He said to a policeman that he was James Jones of 311 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

In the Harlem Police Court he said his name was Robert Granger and that he was an Episcopal minister attached to a church in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he had preached for several years. He stated that he had come East to visit his mother and brother, Septimus W. Granger, who live at the address given in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

He strenuously denied that he was intoxicated and said that he was under the influence of some drug taken to relieve an attack of the grip.

As he was evidently not in condition to take care of himself, he was committed until this morning. In his pocket he had a railroad ticket for Cincinnati, and a pocket knife on which his name is engraved.

May Die from Her Burns.

Kate Lidwith, nineteen years old, while trying to light a fire with kerosene, was frightfully burned by the explosion of an oil can yesterday morning and will probably die. The girl was employed by John Boyle, who lives on the second floor of 2,451 Eighth Avenue.

Her clothes and the window curtains and the matting in her room were burned, and also the kitchen floor.

Boyle succeeded in smothering the flames of the unfortunate girl's clothes, and extinguished the fire in the kitchen with water.

The girl was taken to Manhattan Hospital in an unconscious condition. She was found to be burned almost over her entire body.

Boyle was also burned on the hands and feet.

About one year ago Kate fell five stories through an elevator shaft, in consequence of which she spent three months in New-York Hospital. She is not expected to recover from her present injuries.

To Look into Mrs. Spellissy's Sanity.

Justice Deuel, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, committed Mrs. Martha Spellissy of 410 West Fifty-eighth Street for examination as to her sanity. Mrs. Spellissey, who is thirty-nine years old, told Justice Deuel that she left her husband, Dennis A. Spellissy, a lawyer of 154 Nassau Street, five years ago, because of ill treatment. Since then, she claimed, her husband had annoyed her, and had her once arrested for insanity, but she was set free. She admitted using stimulants judiciously, but declared she was neither a drunkard nor a lunatic.

Before the Justice had announced that he would commit Mrs. Spellissy, he had a private conversation with her husband and Dr. Henry F. Robinson of 352 West Fifty-eighth Street.

The Case of ex-Senator Cullen.

Ex-Senator Cullen, who was removed to Bloomingdale Asylum on Wednesday, on the application of his wife, was reported, yesterday, as improving. His insanity, it has been learned, was brought about by Bright's disease, and not through the use of alcoholic stimulants.

AN APPEAL TAKEN TO THE SUPREME COURT

This Will Temporarily Check the Philadelphia Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—Counsel for Common Councilman Frederick C. Simon, who was yesterday ordered by Judge Finletter, in the Common Pleas Court, to disclose to the Councilmanic Committee investigating the alleged bribery of Councils by the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company the name of the person for whom he bought the six shares of stock from the Administrator of the late Common Councilman Pigott, to-day took an appeal to the Supreme Court. Until the appeal shall have been decided by the upper tribunal, Mr. Simon cannot be compelled to answer the questions.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN NEW-YORK, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and VIRGINIA, fair, west to northwest winds.

NORTH CAROLINA, fair, variable winds.

SOUTH CAROLINA, fair in the early morning, followed by rain in southern portion and on the coast, variable winds.

GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, snow flurries, north winds.

EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers in northern portion, variable winds.

MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, snow flurries, followed by fair in the afternoon, northeast winds.

OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, generally fair, north winds.

TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, WEST VIRGINIA, INDIANA, and OHIO, fair, variable winds.

ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, generally fair, northwest winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, westerly winds.

LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, and MINNESOTA, fair, northwest winds.

NORTH DAKOTA, fair, probably slightly warmer, variable winds.

SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, slightly warmer in western portion, northwest winds, becoming variable.

IOWA, NEBRASKA, and KANSAS, fair, north winds.

COLORADO, fair, probably slightly warmer, variable winds.

MONTANA, fair, warmer, south winds.

An area of high pressure covers the whole country, except New-England. Light snow has fallen in the lake regions, and snow in the southern portion of the Middle and West Gulf States. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic States, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The weather will clear on the Gulf coast, and will be fair elsewhere. Rivers.—The Mississippi is full of floating ice at Vicksburg. Signals are displayed at Galveston, New-Orleans, and Port Eads.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 7

MANY STREETS FULL OF SLUSH

Those on the Lower East Side Are in Bad Condition—Peck Slip Merchants Complain of the Refuse There.

The Street-Cleaning Department is much concerned about the disposition of the ashes and garbage which have been accumulating at the dumps in this city, owing to delay caused by the ice in the rivers and the bay.

Deputy Commissioner Moore said yesterday that the department would not be able to dump any ashes or garbage on Riker's Island until there is less ice in the East River and the Sound. This may cause a delay of several days in the removal of the refuse.

Nine of the department's scows are icebound in Gravesend Bay, and they cannot be made available until the ice breaks up. The skateboat which marks the dumping place at sea is surrounded by an ice floe nearly three-quarters of a mile in circumference, and in some places the ice is sixteen inches thick.

Several scows were sent to sea on Wednesday, and they reported the channel and the lower bay reasonably clear. Some additional scows were sent to sea yesterday, but the accumulations of ashes and garbage are so great and the means of disposition so limited that it will be some days before they can be got rid of.

By permission of the Health Department, Peck Slip has been utilized as a temporary dumping place for the ashes and garbage which could not be taken to sea. Many hundreds of loads of rubbish have accordingly been dumped in this open space, much to the chagrin of the merchants doing business in the slip. These merchants are loud in their complaints of this annoyance, which, they assert, is a menace to the health of the neighborhood. When the temperature was in the neighborhood of zero the annoyance was not very great, but during the comparatively mild weather of the last few days the accumulations have become offensive, and the business men in the vicinity are clamoring for the removal of the nuisance.

Just before the last fall of snow all the streets in the lower end of the city were put in excellent condition, but apparently no attempt has been made to clear the streets on the lower east side and along the East River front of the snow that fell during the last storm. Many of these streets are ankle deep in snow and slush, and some of them are almost impassable for heavily-laden trucks and wagons. Traffic is greatly impeded by this condition of affairs.

An inspection of some of the streets yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times showed that the lower end of Spruce Street and also Gold Street for its entire length were in a very bad condition. The snow had not been removed, but it filled the streets with a dirty mess, through which it was difficult to move trucks and wagons. Cliff Street is in a similar condition, almost its entire length. On Beekman Street the space along the railroad tracks is clear, but the snow and slush is piled up on each side of the track. The movement of trucks through Pearl Street is impeded by the accumulations of snow and slush. Water Street, on the contrary, is in fair condition.

Those portions of Front Street through which the tracks of the Belt Line surface railway runs were being cleaned up by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The men employed by this company in removing the snow were the only ones seen at work on these streets yesterday. Fletcher Street, Depeyster Street, and several of the other narrow streets running down to South Street are almost impassable. Burling Slip, Old Slip, and the lower end of Maiden Lane are in bad condition.

The approaches to the Wall Street and Fulton Street Ferries are clear for vehicles, but pedestrians are compelled to wade through mud and slush in crossing South Street, going to and from the ferries. If the gutters were cleared, the culverts opened, and the crosswalks cleared of the mud and slush which incumbers them, it would be a great convenience and comfort to those who are compelled to traverse the streets.

Policeman Wagner Under Bonds.

Policeman Frederick Wagner of the Fourth Precinct was put under $2,000 bonds yesterday by Justice McMahon, in the Tombs Police Court, for trial on a charge of accepting $1 from a prisoner.

Mrs. Edith Bennett of 232 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was arrested on Monday night by Wagner for intoxication and was fined $3. She says she gave Wagned $4 to pay her fine, and told him to keep the change, and that, afterward, while drinking with Wagner, he stole her pocketbook, which contained $60, but she would not press that complaint.

Carriers Loaded with Valentines.

The letter carriers were loaded down with overflowing mail pouches yesterday, it being St. Valentine's Day, but delay in the delivery of the mails was provided against by special precautions.

There was a large increase over former years in the number of valentines.

Winter Resorts.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Now Open.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE.
Open October to June.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

Thomasville, Ga.,
PINEY WOODS HOTEL.
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, &c., address
WILLIAM E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.
Circulars and photographs at office of "THE OUTLOOK," 13 Astor Place, New-York City.

BRUNSWICK, GA.
THE OGLETHORPE.
A PERFECT WINTER RESORT HOTEL.
Opens Jan. 5. Famous for its healthful climate, balmy sea air, aquatic sports, and fine drives through pine forests. Send for circular.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
Circulars, &c., at Scofield's, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD
SUMMIT, N. J.
500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.
Fifty minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad.
Pure, balmy air, highly recommended for throat trouble. 400 feet of piazza inclosed in glass.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.
HOTEL SAN MARCO.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 500.
Located in the healthiest and most desirable part of the city. A hotel of the first class in every detail at moderate prices. Send for circulars.
BLANCHARD & HAGAR.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
PALMER HOUSE NOW OPEN.
Select family resort at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the Beach.
All conveniences, including hot and cold sea water baths in house, elevator, steam heat, sun parlors, &c. Coach meets all trains.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE CHALFONTE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the beach.
Full ocean view.
Sea-water baths in the house.
Also Illustrated Booklet free.
E. ROBERTS'S SONS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Parties desiring to find superior cuisine and attendance, with home comforts, also elegantly-furnished rooms, in a select house, can address GREY GABLES, Box 165 Post Office, Lakewood, N. J.

Dry Goods.

TO-DAY, MEDICINE DAY!—Listerine, 49c.; Pond's Extract, 19c.; Greene's Nervura, 58c.; Paine's Celery Compound, 58c.; Mariani Wine, 79c.; Castoria, 14c.; Hunyadi Water, 14c. See our Pique Kid Gloves, 4 large Pearl Buttons, newest embroideries, 75c., worth $1.25, and our delightful, faultless Lavalliere Corsets, just arrived. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

Hotels.

GERLACH, Select Hotel, (Fireproof.)
27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Family apartments and single rooms, with private bath. Exceptionally low rates by the year. Meals, American and European plans.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.
REOPENED.
Madison Square, New-York.
After most extensive alterations, this hotel is now equipped with every modern appointment and convenience for the enjoyment and comfort of guests.
ROOMS $1.50 PER DAY AND UPWARD.
Special rates for families.
J. P. CADDAGAN, Manager.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY ANN ROBERTS, Sarah Phillips, Stebbing Russell, Ann Russell, Mabel Russell, Frederick C. Boehmer, George L. Underwood, William T. Bedell, John Dwyer, M. D., George Scofield, Isaac Sommers & Co., F. A. Sprague, M. D., L. Curtis, Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit, Darius G. Crosby, Baker & Dubois, Matthew McGrath, I. M. Witkoski, Robert H. Hayes, M. D., and to all persons interested in the estate of James Roberts, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of March, 1895, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Jonathan Hanson, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
[L. S.]
M. F. S.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Executor, 106 and 108 Fulton Street, New-York.
ja25-1aw6wF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To JAMES R. CUMING, Thomas Russell, Elizabeth Margery Ferguson, George Ferguson, Kate Kenney, send greeting:

Whereas, James R. Cuming of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of November, 1888, and codicil thereto, bearing date February 6th, 1890, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert W. Ferguson, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja18-1aw6wF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to WILLIAM STOCKLEY, Joseph Stockley, Joseph Stockley, Jr., Anna Stockley, Eliza Crowell, Mary Louise Wood, W. A Prader, Joseph A. Prader, Lizzie Kerr, Horace Prader, Kate Startsman, Laura Coller, Carrie Prader, send greeting:

Whereas, Ernest F. Eble of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 15th day of November, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Daniel Grover Stockley, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ARNOLD, REBECCA M.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rebecca M. Arnold, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of McCall and Arnold, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of November, 1894. WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Executor. McCALL and ARNOLD, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.
n30-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUTH O. DE LAMATER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 87 South Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of August next.—Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of February, 1895.
WILLIAM DE LAMATER, Executor.
CARTER & LEDYARD, Attorneys for Executors, 54 Wall Street, New-York City.
f15-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP REA, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, No. 82 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1894. JOHN D. MILLER, Jr., Executor. BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL, Attorneys for Executor, 21 Broad Street.
n16-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMELIA C. VAN BRUNT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1894. LAMBERT SUYDAM, A. C. QUACKENBUSH, Executors. ALBERT J. WISE, Attorney for Executors, 163 Broadway, N. Y. City.
s7-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PENFOLD TILTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John H. Clapp, Room 74, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of October, 1894. HARRIET A. TILTON, Executrix. JOHN H. CLAPP, Attorney for Executrix, No. 50 Broadway, N. Y. City. N. Y.
o26-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH KEPPLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Goepel & Raegener, 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1894. PAULINE KEPPLER, UDO KEPPLER, EDWARD STIEGLITZ, LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Executors. PAUL GOEPEL, Attorney for Executors, 280 Broadway, New-York.
o5-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA S. BIBBY, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1895, next. Dated New-York, the 13th day of November, 1894. ANDREW A. BIBBY, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Eliza S. Bibby, deceased. ANDREW M. CLUTE, Attorney for Admr., 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.
n16-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES FOSSING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 116 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of August, 1894. EDWARD L'ESTRANGE PHIPPS, Executor.
au31-1aw6mF

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Hotels.

WHEN IN BOSTON stop at the American House, the nearest of the large hotels to the New Union Station. European plan.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York. Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—ANNIE B. PIERCE, plaintiff, against MARGARET MILLS HODGE, Elizabeth Law Hodge, Thomas Alexander Howe, and Margaret Elizabeth Howe, his wife; Ruth Ackerman and Edwin B. Ackerman, her husband; Edith D. Howe, Annie G. Howe, Grace R. Howe, Walter H. Howe, Margaret F. Howe, Jennie M. Howe, Gordon M. Howe, Edward H. Howe, Alexander Milne, Susie Milne, Isabel Milne, and Laurence Milne, John F. Alexander, and William B. Pierce as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Alexander Milne, deceased, and William B. Pierce, as husband of the plaintiff, defendants.—Summons: To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorney at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 9th, 1895. WINSTON H. HAGEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address No. 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

To the above-named defendants Margaret Mills Hodge and Elizabeth Law Hodge: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. George L. Ingraham, one of the Justices of this court, dated the 6th day of February, 1895, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at his office in the County Court House, New-York City, on the seventh day of February, 1895.—Dated February 7th, 1895.
DAVID F. BUTCHER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—PHILIP OESTERLING, plaintiff, against DAVID BONNER, William Patterson, Matthew Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, Sarah Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Martha Haines, Christopher Fine, and Edmund R. Dodge, defendants.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 8th, 1895.
JUDSON G. WELLS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 10 East Fourteenth Street, New-York City.

To the defendants, DAVID BONNER and WILLIAM PATTERSON: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George L. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 7th day of February, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, February 7th, 1895. JUDSON G. WELLS,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 10 East Fourteenth Street, New-York City.
f8-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, County of New-York.—ADAMS C. SUMNER, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. JUST, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Just, deceased; Jeanie C. Ross, John Archibald Campbell and Mary Campbell, his wife; George Campbell and Elizabeth Campbell, his wife; Thomas John Young and Martha Young, his wife, (the above named Mary, Elizabeth, and Martha being fictitious, the real names of defendants so designated being unknown to plaintiff;) Jane Glennie, James Just, and Alexander Just, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New-York. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 8th, 1895. WINSTON H. HAGEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address No. 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

To the above-named defendants, Jeanie C. Ross, John Archibald Campbell, Mary Campbell, George Campbell, Elizabeth Campbell, Thomas John Young, Martha Young, and Jane Glennie: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated January 16th, 1895, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, which complaint was originally filed there on the 12th day of January, 1895.—Dated New-York, January 17th, 1895. WINSTON H. HAGEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address 45 Cedar Street, New-York City, N. Y.
ja18-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—FREDERICK F. LOCCOTT and Thomas E. Stillman, as trustees for Arthur Corlies, and also as trustees for Howard Corlies, plaintiffs, against EDMOND O. MANCIER, Isidor Kraushaar, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and Marie Knecht, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated January 5th, 1895.
BUTLER, STILLMAN & HUBBARD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 54 Wall Street, New-York City.

To the defendant Marie Knecht: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated January 9th, 1895, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the ninth day of January, 1895.
BUTLER, STILLMAN & HUBBARD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja11-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, County of New-York, on the seventh day of January, 1895, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANK L. MACSORLEY, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Frank L. MacSorley, for the benefit of creditors at the office of his attorneys, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1895.—Dated New-York, January 9th, 1895.
JAMES D. S. PARKMAN, Jr., Assignee.
Messrs. CLARKE & CULVER, Attorneys for Assignee, 80 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.
ja11-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the HON. ROGER A. PRYOR, one of the Judges of this court, on the 7th day of February, 1895, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Aaron Reinhardt, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereto, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly-appointed assignee of said Aaron Reinhardt, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, his attorneys, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April, 1895.—Dated New-York, February 7th, 1895.
SOLOMON GUMPRECHT,
Assignee.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 203 Broadway.
f8-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Honorable Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1895, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN F. HOWES, lately doing business at Number 617 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said John F. Howes, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of business, Number 203 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of March, 1895.—Dated New-York, January 8th, 1895. JAS. A. RYAN, Assignee.
ja11-1aw6wF

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TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
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Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

3 EAST 47th ST.—1 attractive second-floor suite, offering all the requirements of a perfect home; references.

4th AV., 260, NEAR 21st.—Suite of rooms, with bath, private table; open grate fire; reference.

16 EAST 43d ST.—Unexceptionable table board.

47th ST., 18 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

Furnished Rooms.

13th ST., 135 WEST.—Nicely-furnished rooms in private house to gentlemen only; no bill; references.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen only; handsomely-furnished second-floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

93d ST., 76 EAST, (ring Davis's bell.)—Two handsomely furnished steam-heated rooms, with bath; corner apartment, single or en suite; gentlemen only.

130 WEST 36th ST.—Opposite Marlborough; second-story front room; handsomely furnished; gentlemen only.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as thoroughly-competent chambermaid and seamstress; or growing children; highly recommended by last employer. T. M., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. 85 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By experienced girl as chambermaid or for general housework; small family; four years' reference. Howard, 345 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant; wait on a lady or grown children; excellent references. Call, two days, at 2,164 8th Av., Duke's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands maid's work; willing and obliging; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an educated young Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; city reference. 300 West 48th St. C. Thulander.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for an American Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress; now in her employ. 32 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good reference. 588 Amsterdam Av., Montague's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young woman as either competent chambermaid or waitress in an American family; best references. 251 West 116th St., care of Dowling.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Thursday, 116 West 53d St., care Mrs. Noble.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress; first-class references. 364 West 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. W., 70 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, 18, as chambermaid and waitress. L. Granger, 257 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl; willing to assist with other work; best references. Martha, 101 West 42d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; can get up company dinners and take full charge of kitchen; with or without kitchenmaid; city reference; last employer seen. Maggie, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook; can get up company dinners and take full charge of kitchen; with or without kitchenmaid; city reference; last employer can be seen. Mary, Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls, sisters; one as cook, and one as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best references. 364 West 27th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands plain, fancy cooking; first-class baker; city reference. 153 West 18th St.; ring once.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; a young woman competent to take entire charge of kitchen; best reference; wages, $25 to $30. A. M., 201 East 14th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; four years' reference from last place. 158 West 30th St. A. R.

COOK.—By Swedish woman; first-class cook; private family; understands all kinds cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept; city references. A. G., 152 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; good carver; hotel or club preferred; best city references. A. M., 324 East 22d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent; five years' best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class family cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. M. S., 468 7th Av.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By a young Frenchwoman; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $20 to $35; first-class city reference. L., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a highly-recommended colored woman, cooking by day or week; gets up all kinds of parties; lived with best New-York families. Caterer, 9 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent cook; understands all kinds of English, French, and American cooking; entrées, desserts; can take a chef's place; best references. 456 4th Av., first bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in small American family; wages, $18; references, 216 West 60th St., third floor, No. 2. Cunninghan.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant as experienced cook; takes charge of kitchen; understands marketing; best city references; no objection to country. 37 East 50th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; assist with washing; city references. 152 Columbus Av., top floor, Hoelty's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In small private family; good baker; economical; references. M. T., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a perfect German cook; thoroughly understands her business; city references. Corner of 100th St. and West Boulevard, store.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family; good reference; wages, $45. 351 West 36th St. Holm.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook; husband butler; in private family; city or country; best references. Brown, 855 3d Av.

COOK.—By an experienced French cook in small private family; good references; wages, $30. A. L., 294 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By regular cook; first-class in all things; private family; city or country; best of reference. Mary G., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By colored man; makes first-class bread and pastry; or general housework; first-class reference. 225 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook in all its branches; city reference. 303 East 69th St.; ring Bell 5.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. H. B., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good baker; good city reference; private family. 227 East 43d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER DESIRES WORK AT HER RESidence; perfect fit; stylish trimmer; terms moderate. 75 West 100th St. Mme. Mouton.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker, out or in, by day; terms, $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter; wishes customers by day; $2.50 per day. M. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By nursery governess, teaching German and French, and assist in needlework; good references. Mlle. Pluss, care of Swiss Consulate, 18 Exchange Place.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable colored girl as housekeeper; first-class reference. Box A., 1,227 Broadway.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid in private family; best city reference. 234 East 46th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent North German; speaks German and English; for elderly American lady; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; city references. 323 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant young woman; willing to help with light chamberwork; capable; good references. 411 West 50th St., McLeid's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By young Swedish girl as lady's maid; willing to assist with chamberwork; good seamstress; first-class city references. 155 Waverley Place.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; experienced, first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city references. N. L., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. E. D., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can cut and fit; reference given. M., 153 West 36th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress; no objection to chamberwork; good reference. 312 East 31st St., first floor.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires some days' work for laundress whom she can highly recommend. 43 East 65th St., between 10 and 5.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; first-class shirt ironer; best city reference. M. H., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress for private family; can be highly recommended from last place. 106 East 88th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress by the day; has good reference. 434 West 40th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By respectable young woman as infant's nurse; is competent and trustworthy; has excellent reference. M. P., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced young girl as nurse to infant or growing children; eight years' city reference. J. S., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—As German and French nurse. Mrs. Keller, 601 Amsterdam Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S MAID.—By a Norwegian girl as seamstress or lady's maid; city references; wages, $20. S. C., 753 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress to go out by day or take work home. 337 West 43d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as waitress in small private family; competent and reliable; city references. 201 East 74th St., Power's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; takes care of dining room and silver; can fill a butler's place; best city reference. 157 West 22d St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young Protestant girl; has first-class city reference. 204 East 33d St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as excellent waitress or parlormaid; best references. 339 West 40th St., Tuthill's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—Family washing done equal to new by first-class French laundress. 227 East 47th St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for a middle-aged woman, whom she can thoroughly recommend, as attendant on an elderly lady or travel with an invalid. 32 Park Av.

A WIDOW WISHES TO TAKE CARE OF child at her home; good reference. Mrs. Puck, 416 West 48th St.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Upholstering in all its branches; fancy work; also excellent seamstress; best references; city or country. Mme. Therecel, 409 West 125th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly-recommended butler, with thorough experience; intelligent, perfectly sober, and trustworthy man; neat in his work and obliging; employer, with whom he has lived for several years, can be seen; disengaged about Feb. 25. Benson, 422 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; age, 38 years; in private family, where second man is kept or assistance is given; has highest reference in every respect from last employer. T. T. C., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; first-class butler; wife first-class cook; take full charge of kitchen, with maid; in private family; best city reference; city or country. L. L., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID. —By man and wife, Swiss French, in private family; city or country; best city reference. Louis Rochat, 504 6th Av.

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NORMAL COLLEGE JUBILEE

Two Anniversaries Celebrated in a Single Day.

LOVING CUP FOR PRESIDENT HUNTER

The Associate Alumnae Honor Him for His Twenty-five Years' Service in the Institution He Started.

The twenty-fifth anninversary of the establishment of the Normal College of the City of New-York and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Presidency of Thomas Hunter, who has guided more than 6,000 young women through its curriculum, were celebrated together at the college all day and evening yesterday.

The college chapel could not hold the thousands eager to pay with attention and applause and congratulation their tribute to the venerable teacher. There were 1,500 persons present in the morning, and in the evening the number swelled to 3,000, many of whom could not get near the chapel, yet waited patiently for three hours, that they might clasp the hand of President Hunter.

There were men and women there whose names figure high on the rolls of public life and of the graduates of the school there were at least 2,000. Some of these latter

Thomas Hunter,
Twenty-five years President of the Normal College.

were members of that first little band of women that gathered about President Hunter in the little building at Broadway and Fourth Street, when, on St. Valentine's Day, 1870, New-York's first Normal College was opened.

Nearly 2,000 alumnae and students attended the exercises in the college chapel in the morning. On the platform were President Knox of the Board of Education, Commissioners Rogers, Van Arsdale, and Hubbell, ex-Commissioner Clara Williams, President Hunter, and several members of the Faculty.

The senior class showed its appreciation of President Hunter by presenting to him a handsomely-carved mahogany chair. The presentation was made by Miss Edith Patterson. To the college the students as a body presented an onyx clock six feet high. The gift of the manual training class was a large silk American flag, made by its donors, whose representative at the exercises was Miss Catharine Smith. The academic class gave some valuable books, the class of natural science a portrait of Prof. Day, who died recently, and the glee club gave some books.

Dr. Hunter's Cup.
Presented by the Associate Alumni of the Normal College.

Short addresses were made by President Hunter and President Knox of the Board of Education.

The principal ceremony occurred in the evening, when the Associate Alumnae did honor to President Hunter.

Speeches were made by prominent educators and letters of congratulation were read from many whose absence was unavoidable. Among these latter were Mayor Strong, J. Edward Simmons, Randolph Guggenheimer, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the college; Gen. Horace Porter, Prof. Felix Adler, Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of the University of New-York, Presidents Potter of Hobart College, Schurman of Cornell, and Taylor of Vassar; Secretary Daniel S. Lamont, and Mayor Schieren.

Among those on the platform were President Hunter, President Low of Columbia, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, Regent of the University; Commissioner Van Arsdale, Prof. Dundon, Duncan Wood, Arthur McMullen, Secretary of the Board of Education; Prof. Eugene Aubert, Charles Hunt, Lawson N. Fuller, Assistant Superintendents James Goodwin and Eugene D. Bazen, D. Jenny B. Merrill, the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, Commissioner Henry Rogers, and Prof. Charles Compton.

In the audience were Dr. Maurice Harris, Mrs. C. Peters, Mrs. M. A. Herts, De Witt Seligman, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, and the Misses Hunter.

The young women of the college who acted as ushers were charmingly gowned. They skillfully piloted early arrivals to seats, and made the best possible disposition of those who came when there was no room to spare.

Mrs. John L. Northrop, President of the Associate Alumnae, welcomed the audience.

Mrs. Northrop spoke of the work of the association and the great amount of good work it is doing. Just as she was concluding, a little child toddled across the stage to where President Hunter was sitting and presented to him a picture of the Normal college, framed in heavy white cardboard, into which had been embroidered clusters of ivy. "Every one of the fifty pupils in the Alumni Kindergarten took at least one stitch in those ivy leaves," said Mrs. Northrop as she showed the beautiful frame.

Little Tommy was held up so the audience could admire him, and then he trotted shyly away amid a storm of applause.

The first speaker introduced by Mrs. Northrop was Charles H. Knox, President of the Board of Education, who made a pointed speech, in which he said:

"It is very difficult to say anything about the training of this college or its influence without saying something about him whose personality is almost synonymous with it.

"It is a remarkable fact that not only the President, but Prof. Dundon, Prof. Wood, and, I think, five others are the original masters who were here when the college was founded. I doubt if there is an equal record like any other college in this land.

"The benefits going forth from this institution are not like those of most schools. Most people find that their work is limited to a few years, but the teachers who go out from this college have their influence continuing for all time."

Seth Low, President of Columbia College, brought to the Normal College and to President Hunter the greetings of New-York's most famous educational institution. He said, in part:

"I bring to the Normal College and to your President congratulations, felicitations, and best wishes from Columbia.

"I think it a very happy coincidence, Dr. Hunter, because I see this college was founded in that auspicious year 1870. Some of you may not think it so far back from 1895 to 1870, but, Sir, I had the honor to be graduated in that year from Columbia, and so I know just how long Dr. Hunter has been giving his life to this great work.

"In Shakespeare's 'Coriolanus' occurs this passage: 'What is the city but the people?' Alumnae of the Normal College, what can be more noble than that you should give your best talents to the service of this great city?"

"The Normal College Graduate as a Teacher" was the topic on which John Jasper, City Superintendent of Schools, spoke.

Miss Mary Willard, who has been for many years an assistant to Dr. Hunter, who was with him even before he went to the Normal School, paid high compliment to his ability as a teacher, his strength as a disciplinarian, his firm and instant grasp of the respect and love of those who came under his care, and their unquestioning acceptance as right and best of anything that bore the stamp of his approval.

Francis M. Scott, the new Corporation Counsel, was taking great interest in the proceedings at this point, when he was brought to his feet by a call for a speech by Mrs. Northrup. He responded when the warm greetings of the audience permitted, and spoke of his experiences under Dr. Hunter in the old Thirteenth Street school.

"I had been frittering around in private schools," he said, "and I never knew what education was until I became a pupil of that austere old Irishman there.

"I had two cardinal faiths in those days. I believed that Dr. Hunter knew everything, and I believed Miss Willard was the prettiest teacher in the school.

"I will not attempt to repeat half the eulogies uttered of Dr. Hunter. There is no man who has ever lived in this city who has left a more indelible mark on the manhood and womanhood of the city. For many years he taught boys to be good citizens, good husbands and fathers. Then with a judgment which I heartily commend, he turned his back on unattractive boys to teach charming young women how to become good members of society, good wives and mothers."

Prof. S. S. Packard spoke in a reminiscent way of the value of the teachings of Dr. Hunter, and said his discipline was most remarkable, yet secured by kindness, except where manifestation of power was necessary.

Charles E. Lydecker, President of the Alumni Association of the College of the City of New-York, congratulated Dr. Hunter in behalf of the brother institution of the Normal College.

Miss Helen Gray Cone read a clever poem, in which she told many of the interesting incidents connected with the founding and growth of the college.

Waiting all this time at the steps leading to the platform were two charming young women, guardians of a silk-covered something. When Miss Cone's poem was finished, that something was displayed—a beautiful loving cup—and it was presented to Dr. Hunter, with a very complimentary address by Mrs. Clara M. Williams, ex-member of the Board of Education.

Dr. Hunter made a response in which he expressed gratitude for the gift and for the many kind things that had been said about him and his work.

This ended the exercises, and at once began a pushing forward of the crowd to grasp the hand of the venerable educator. The hostesses of this reception were Mrs. Northrop, Mrs. C. M. Williams, Mrs. A. R. Gage, Mrs. Albert Elias, Mrs. F. Perry, Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, and Mrs. Otto Horwitz. The reception lasted until nearly midnight.

The cup presented to President Hunter is not merely a beautiful tribute of affection and esteem to commemorate a quarter of a century of indefatigable labors, but the occasion of this graceful gift also marks an epoch in the advancement of the educational facilities offered to the young women of the city.

From the Daily Normal School, established in a building at 695 Broadway, corner of Fourth Street, Feb. 14, 1870, has sprung the Normal College of to-day, with its five thousand and more graduates launched upon a superior sphere of usefulness in the community. The influence of the college is not to be estimated. Its work has become a part of the history of this city, and the testimonial presented to Dr. Hunter, the President, is a fitting recognition of his unselfish devotion to the institution and its various branches of work, as much of the success of the college is due to his great power of organization, his executive ability, and his natural gifts as a teacher.

The cup is one of Tiffany & Co.'s most artistic products of the year. Its solidity suggests the firmness and strength of the cause of education, and although it weighs over sixty ounces and measures eleven inches in height, its massiveness is not obtrusive, for the artist has treated it with a delicacy that is in thorough harmony with the graceful sentiments which, like clinging vines, encircle the cup, and bespeak the sincerity of the donors. The testimonial is a loving cup of Grecian form, with three handles. The lower part of the body terminates in twenty-five flutes, each representing a year of service rendered by Dr. Hunter.

Twining in among the Shakespearean quotations and around the handles are vines of American ivy, the insignia of the college. Around the neck of the cup, in Grecian letters, are the words, "More is thy due than more than all can pay," ("Macbeth," Act I.,) followed by the seal of the college. The three spaces between the handles are also utilized to advantage. In one is this inscription:

> Presented
> on the 14th of February, 1895,
> to
> Thomas Hunter, LL. D.,
> President of the Normal College of the
> City of New-York
> by the
> Associate Alumnae
> as a token of their loyal love for the college and for him, who has been its honored head since its establishment on the 14th of February, 1870.

On the front panel, under the college seal, is an accurate etching of the college buildings and grounds, and in the remaining panel is another quotation: "Your praise shall still find room, even in the eyes of all posterity," (Shakespeare, Sonnet LV.) The concluding quotation, around the base, is from "Othello," Act II.: "The grace of heaven, before, behind thee, and on every hand, enwheel thee round."

Dr. Hunter has been connected with the public school system of this city since he was eighteen years old, and was mainly instrumental in having corporal punishment abolished and in instituting the evening high school. He is the author of many works on mathematics and several historical papers. In 1890 Columbia College conferred on him the degree of A. M., in 1877 Williams College Ph. D., and in 1891 the University of Omaha LL. D.

The Associate Alumnae, who presented the testimonial, were organized June 20, 1872, with Miss E. Ida Conant, now Dr. Conant, as its first President. For over twenty-two years the association has endeavored to further the interests of its Alma Mater. Through the efforts of Miss Marguerite Merington, one of its Presidents, it founded the alumnae library, consisting of some 4,000 volumes, and supports it. This library is open to undergraduates as well as to the alumnae.

The association presented to the college Feb. 16, 1891, the Wadleigh Alcove, a pedagogical library, in memory of Miss Lydia F. Wadleigh, the Superintendent. It has also given the Covell Memorial, a collection of books on art, in memory of Miss Caroline A. Covell, instructor in drawing.

It took an active part in urging the appointment of women on the Board of Education, one of its number, Mrs. Clara M. Williams, being among them. It also sent a committee to Albany to urge the passage of the Cantor bill, and a hearing was given to the committee by Gov. Hill. It petitioned the Board of Education to introduce the kindergarten into the public school system.

It has supported since 1888 a free kindergarten for children, now known as the Alumnae House, 446 East Seventy-second Street. Fifty children of the poorer classes attend daily.

The association's Shakespeare class, under the able supervision of Miss Anna Hunter, has become a well-known feature in literary circles, and the science class, under its President, Mrs. Northrup, is doing good work. The alumnae will present to the college in the Spring a library of German books as a memorial of its late Vice President, Mrs. Otto Neastadt.

The Anniversary Committee was as follows:

Miss Emma M. Requa, Miss Christiana Metzgar, Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Miss Nella F. Haynes, Miss Eleanor Boesé, Miss Hester A. Roberts, Miss Katherine D. Blake, Mrs. Albert J. Elias, Mrs. Otto Horwitz, Miss Mary J. Pierson, Miss Sarah McLelland, Mrs. Arthur R. Gage, Miss Stella Friend, Mrs. Frederick W. Perry, Miss Ada Bleecker Winne, Miss Lily H. Wood, Miss Alice M. Fettretch, Miss Nellie Mott, Miss Alice Gilbert, Miss Ethel Clark, Miss Winnifred Phillips, Miss Sara S. Durham, Miss Emily Ida Conant, Ph. D., Miss Helen Gray Cone, Miss Betsey B. Davis, Miss Jane Wasson McElhinney, Miss Mabel F. Randolph, Secretary, Miss Caroline M. Peters, Treasurer, and Mrs. C. M. Williams, Chairman.

READY FOR THE ARION BALL

Rehearsals Last Night for the Spectacular Displays.

Almost every one knows by this time that the time-honored ball of the Arion Society takes place this year in Madison Square Garden to-night.

The ball promises to outrival all of its forerunners in appointments, decorations, and spectacular display. The advance sale of tickets has been exceptionally heavy, and the managers say that more people will attend the ball to-night than ever before.

There was a sort of dress rehearsal at the Garden last night for the 500 men and women who are to take part in the opening parade. The various features were carefully rehearsed by the sturdy sons of Arion. The big floats represented "Air," "Fire," "Light," "Water," "Carnival," and "Arion." The young women posed on these and were drawn about the Garden several times.

Many novelties are being prepared in the nature of surprises for those who go to the ball to-night.

TRADE RIVALRY FORGOT

Annual Dinner of the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club.

A HUNDRED MEMBERS AND GUESTS

Louis Windmuller's Speech on "The Reorganization of the Police Department"—Other Addresses —Officers Chosen.

The eighth annual dinner of the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club of this city was held last night at the Broadway Central Hotel. Nearly one hundred members of the club and guests were present. George W. Fortmeyer, the President of the club, acted as toastmaster, and seated with him at the guests' table were Louis Windmüller, J. A. Elmendorf, Henry Merz, Thomas Main, President of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association; John M. Peters, Chairman of the drug section of the Board of Trade and Transportation; C. H. Patrick, Vice President of the club; Andrew B. Rogers, and W. H. Andrews of the Chicago Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club.

Recorder Goff, who had accepted an invitation to be present and address the club, was unable to keep the engagement.

After the dinner had been disposed of, President Fortmeyer made a brief address, in which he congratulated the club upon its prosperity and success. The club, he said, had done its share in promoting the best interests of the trade, and had taken an important step in establishing a section of the paint, oil, and varnish trade in the Board of Trade and Transportation, which would prove a source of usefulness to the trade. The social meetings of the club tended to soften the asperities of life, for where competition is rife there were apt to be personal differences, which disappeared when the members of the trade were brought into closer touch with each other.

W. B. Templeton, the Secretary, read letters of regret from Mayor Strong and Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, President Seth Low of Columbia College, Charles Stewart Smith, Gen. Horatio C. King, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, Darwin R. James, President of the Board of Trade and Transportation; George H. Vrooman, President of the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association, and the Presidents of the Trade Clubs in Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, and other cities.

Louis Windmüller was called on to speak on the "Reorganization of the Police Department." He said:

"Jeremy Bentham, an eminent British jurist, said, nearly 100 years ago, that a police force was chiefly maintained to prevent crime. Had he recently lived among us he might have said that it often has instigated crime to furnish opportunities for blackmail.

"Last week I joined a delegation, consisting of Dr. Parkhurst, G. L. Rives, and others, to convey to the Lexow committee at Albany wishes expressed by a numerous body of voters assembled in Cooper Union, as to the contemplated reorganization of our police. My views differ in some respects from those of my friends. I consider the proposed legislation an improvement on present laws; but if it is to remove the evils which investigation has revealed it must be considerably altered. Appointment of patrolmen should only be made after a Civil Service examination by the commission which Mayor Strong has appointed. If this rule were strictly adhered to we would require no special tribunal to try policemen for offenses; they are there to enforce laws, not to break them.

"A Chief of Police selected by and responsible to the Mayor should be the sole executive head of the department, as G. W. Matsell was forty years ago. In other large cities similar officials exercise similar functions; in London the Commissioner of Police is accountable to the Home Secretary; in Paris the Prefect de Police to the Minister of the Interior.

"The business administration of the department ought to be placed in the hands of one Commissioner, appointed by our Mayor; a Police Board, consisting of the Mayor and the Recorder or Sheriff, besides the salaried Commissioner, would suffice to complete the organization; it should meet as often as necessary to dispose of all important questions, such as the dismissal or promotion of members of the force. The officials named are elected by the people and in touch with its requirements. Prior to 1857 our Police Commission consisted of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge; in almost all large English cities the Mayor, Sheriff, and a magistrate compose the Police Board; there is no reason why we should needlessly multiply our municipal offices.

"Much valuable time has been wasted in discussing what privileges should be reserved to adherents of our two great political parties in the selection of police officers. Their principles are hardly any longer at variance; it is tacitly understood that the tariff ought to be left alone; advocates of sound money think nearly all alike, irrespective of party. The present difference between Democrats and Republicans is that Republicans are in power and Democrats want to be. The function of the police to enforce laws which relate to our safety, health, and comfort, has no bearing on politics, any more than the administration of a railway or bank has.

"The surveillance of elections is another matter. If this were taken out of the hands of our police, there could no longer be an excuse for partisan appointments. A Bureau of Election should be created, and consist of representatives of both parties appointed by the Governor; to give him this power would be eminently proper, because our elections comprise State and National representation fair to both. The representatives of each party should be present when their fate depends on the result. Such a measure may go far to reconcile the advocates of a 'bi-partisan' system.

"In visiting European capitals we can generally find a policeman when we require his service. In London he never gets tired of answering the questions of strangers; the order with which he directs vehicles in crowded thoroughfares is remarkable. He is slow to make arrests and always ready to prevent a disturbance of the peace. The 'Sergent de Ville,' in Paris, can make no arrest without consent of the 'Commissaire,' a Police Justice with legal training and superior intelligence; one of the chief functions of the Paris police is to admonish people who never are in a hurry, to move on by the familiar cry, 'Circulez, Messieurs.' The Berlin police is recruited from subaltern officers who have served the army for seven years, without having been reproved for any offense; they must provide cabs for the stranger when he arrives and watch over him with parental care; their functions include a control of the streets; every householder must sweep daily, not alone his sidewalk, but the street itself, in front of his premises as far as the middle.

"The following is a comparison of the cost of maintaining a police force per capita of population: In Berlin, 32 cents; in London, $1.36; in Paris, $2.44; in New-York, $2.93.

"When politics and patronage will cease to be considered in making appointments our police will cost less than we now pay and be more efficient."

Addresses were also made by Thomas Main, C. H. Patrick, John M. Peters, William H. Andrews of Chicago, R. P. Rowe, W. B. Templeton, and J. A. Elmendorf.

Previous to the dinner a business meeting of the club was held, and the following officers were elected: President—G. W. Fortmeyer; Vice President—C. H. Patrick; Secretary and Treasurer—W. B. Templeton; Executive Committee—W. E. Lucas, R. Pyatt, L. C. Gillespie, Jr., Carl Merz, W. H. Scheel, J. W. Coulston; Arbitration Committee—E. L. Molineux, R. P. Rowe, H. C. Valentine, J. A. Elmendorf, Henry Merz.

Ernestine Wackenbuth Missing.

Agents Wilson and Deiderich of the Gerry society have been notified to look out for a runaway girl, Ernestine Wackenbuth.

Ernestine, who is almost fourteen years old, tall, and an attractive girl, with black hair and large black eyes, lived until last Monday morning with her parents at 225 West Seventy-fourth Street. Her father, John Wackenbuth, is agent for an apartment house on the Western Boulevard, and keeps a boarding house.

It is said that Ernestine accidentally broke a toilet set Monday morning, and her mother exclaimed: "You careless girl! Get out of my sight! I don't want to see you again!"

The mother did not mean to be cruel, but Ernestine felt very much hurt.

She said: "All right, I'll get out of your sight." She then dressed for the street and walked out without saying a word. She has not been seen since. The mother thought she would soon return, but she has not.

The father thinks she may have found a place as a servant. She wore a black dress, trimmed with red velvet; a gray hat, with feathers, and a long coat of shaggy gray cloth.

FIRE IN THE MERCHANTS' CLUB

TENANTS ON THE UPPER FLOORS REACHED SAFETY BY THE ROOF.

The Firemen Hampered by a Dense Smoke—Traffic in Lower Broadway at a Standstill.

The Merchants' Club lost about $10,000 early yesterday morning in a fire which started in the sub-cellar of the Moffat Building, 337 Broadway, and kept the firemen fighting hard for nearly three hours. Wines and other stores were the principal things destroyed, and the club laundry and kitchen were considerably damaged.

The club occupies the cellar, sub-cellar, and the first two floors of the building. Peter Berni, the club's fireman, was raking the coals in the engine room about 6 A. M. when the cook, Demetri Carajari, rushed in and shouted that the building was on fire. Berni fled to the street, and had an alarm given, while Carajari hurried to warn the persons who were on the upper floors of the building.

Smoke at this time was pouring up from the sub-cellar, and for three hours there was nothing but smoke visible. The fire was a smoldering one.

Carajari aroused Janitor Frank Lane and his family, who lived on the top floor, and without waiting to dress they scampered across roofs to Worth Street, where they went down to the sidewalk.

R. E. Van Dyke, employed by the Cleveland Bicycle Company, was asleep in one of the company's rooms on the third floor. Shouts and the clanging of fire bells awakened him, and he found his room filled with smoke. He broke a window and cried for help. Two alarms had brought more than a dozen engine companies by this time, and a ladder was raised to Van Dyke. He had more regard for safety than for clothing, and went nimbly to the street.

The fire was kept in the section in which it started, but to accomplish that the firemen had to do considerable damage with water to the rooms of the Merchants' Club and the offices above. So stubborn was the fire that Chief Bonner sent out a third alarm. It was with great difficulty that the firemen were able to work in the cellar because of the smoke, and their task was made even more dangerous by the breaking of a gas pipe and the igniting of the gas. The supply was shut off in the street.

Traffic in Broadway was almost at a standstill while the firemen were at work. Lines of hose across the street stopped the progress of the cable cars, and no cars were run below Leonard Street until after 9 o'clock. There is a connection there between the tracks, and the cars when they came down were switched across and sent up town.

The occupants of the upper floors are: H. A. Lozier & Co. and the Cleveland Bicycle Company, third floor; W. T. Smith & Sons, curtains, and the Brussels Tapestry Company, fifth floor; Barnes & Beyer, chenille curtains, sixth floor; the fourth floor is vacant. Other firms in the building are Thomas Hirsh, Smyrna rugs, and the Hensel Silk Manufacturing Company. Their total loss will be about $5,000. The damage to the building, which is owned by the Moffat estate, is about $10,000.

The Merchants' Club will not long remain in the Moffat Building. It planned long ago to move, and is to have handsome quarters in the New-York Life Insurance Company's annex in Leonard Street, which is nearly completed. The officers of the club are William A. Iselin, President; John F. Degener, Vice President; George P. Slade, Chairman of the House Committee; W. B. Kendall, Treasurer, and Edward M. Townsend, Jr., Secretary.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Stuart's Washington.—Arrangements have been made by the Sons of the American Revolution to furnish each one of the public schools of the city with a photogravure copy of Gilbert Stuart's Athenaeum portrait of Washington. The presentation ceremonies will take place in the hall of the Board of Education, at Grand and Elm Streets, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. Gen. Horace Porter will make the presentation address, and Charles H. Knox, President of the Board of Education, will respond. There will be, in addition, patriotic singing, a recitation by Miss Saidee Vere Milne of the poem, "Crown Our Washington," and other interesting features. Among the invited guests are Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, and other State and city officials; the officers of the various patriotic societies, President Seth Low of Columbia College, Gen. Alexander S. Webb of the College of the City of New-York, President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, Everett P. Wheeler, and Gen. Nicholas W. Day.

—Social Happenings Yesterday.—Receptions were given yesterday by Mrs. Henry C. Haskell of 143 West Forty-third Street, Mrs. William Smith Livingston of 113 East Seventeenth Street, and Mrs. H. Pendleton Rogers of 35 West Forty-ninth Street. A dance was given by Mr. and Mrs. Olin D. Gray at the Majestic. In Brooklyn the fourth of the series of Puritan dances was given at Remsen Hall, under the direction of Arthur Stanley Ives. There was a small dance also at the house of Mrs. Thomas F. Goodrich, 416 Clinton Avenue.

—Mrs. Bishop's Readings.—An interesting programme was presented at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday, under the auspices of the Psycho-Physical Culture Society. Mrs. Marie Merrick gave Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise" and Spindler's "Fritches Grien" on the piano, and Miss Helen Hollister sang Chaminade's "The Little Silver Ring" and other songs. Mrs. Charles B. Bishop read a paper on "Psycho-Physical Culture." She also gave a monologue in costume entitled "From the Grub to the Butterfly," ending with a butterfly fan drill.

—The Brooklyn Germania Club's Assembly.—The last of the assemblies for this season at the Germania Club, in Brooklyn, was given last night. Like its predecessors, it was very successful and brilliant. The cotillion was led by William S. P. Prentice. The committee in charge included Theodore Frothingham, Clyde Notman, and W. S. P. Prentice. The patronesses were Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. Prentice, and Mrs. William A. Read.

—The Penfield Tea.—One of the delightful features of last week was the pink tea given by Mrs. S. N. Penfield of 329 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Penfield, Miss Louise Sibley Atkinson, Miss Louise Clark, Miss Mary Flower, Miss Emma Bartlett, Miss Clara Little, and Miss Amelia Stead.

—Mrs. Weaver's Reception.—Mrs. A. K. Weaver of 104 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, received yesterday from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M. The halls and drawing rooms of her house were lavishly decorated with American Beauty roses and carnations.

—A Valentine Tea.—Mrs. Kitson Glenn, Mrs. Edward O. Babcock, and Mrs. M. E. Osborn chaperoned the valentine tea given by Frank V. Le M. Sparks at his home, 239 West Fifty-second Street, from 3 to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

—Cinderella Dances.—The third of the Cinderella Dances, which are under the patronage of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. James R. Cross, Mrs. Joseph Choate, and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, took place last evening at Sherry's.

—Mrs. Abbott's Reception.—Mrs. Frank Abbott of 22 West Fortieth Street gave a large reception yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Frank Abbott, Jr., and Mrs. W. Coles Ely.

—Mrs. Davies's Dinner Party.—Mrs. William Gilbert Davies gave the first of two dinner parties last evening at her home, 22 East Forty-fifth Street, in honor of her daughter, Miss Augusta McKim Davies.

—Meeting at Mrs. Erving's.—A meeting was held at the home of Mrs. John Erving, 6 West Twenty-second Street, yesterday afternoon to discuss the work of the Burnham Industrial Farm.

—Mrs. Strong Entertains.—Mrs. William Everard Strong of 176 Madison Avenue entertained twenty friends at dinner last night. The decorations consisted mainly of orchids and ferns.

Top part of every cane price is knocked right off. 75 cents for every one—maybe you'll find a five-dollar one among 'em; probably not.

There are plenty of those black diagonal cutaway coats and vests left that we marked down to $12.50 the other day—all sizes up to 44 inches chest.

Plenty Prince Albert coats and vests (especially for slim men) marked down to $12.50—from $20 and $23.

At all stores.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Projected International and Oak Orchard Harbor Line.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14.—A meeting of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners was held at the Iroquois Hotel to-day to consider the application of the stockholders of the International and Oak Orchard Harbor and the Batavia and Northern Railroad Companies for a certificate that a railroad between Batavia and Oak Orchard is a public necessity.

Commissioners Ricketts of Troy and Chapin of Brooklyn were present. The line of the proposed railroad begins at Oak Orchard Harbor, on Lake Ontario, in Orleans County, and runs through the village of Gaines, then to Fair Haven, thence to Albion, where it crosses the Niagara Falls Branch of the New-York Central; thence southerly, passing through or near the villages of Barre, Barre Centre, and Elba, where it crosses the West Shore Railroad, and thence to Batavia, a distance of twenty-eight miles. At Batavia, the road can connect with the New-York Central, the Erie, or the Lehigh Valley.

The promoters of the road expect to do a large business in transporting coal to Canadian consumers. The capital stock of the combined railroad companies is $500,000. Robert Avery of New-York is President of both companies.

The hearing lasted about two hours. The Commissioners took proof as to the necessity for the road, and reserved decision pending the taking of proof as to the financial responsibility of the company, which will be submitted by the promoters next week. These are requirements of a law passed soon after the West Shore Railroad was built.

Railway Reports in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The following railroad reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31, last, were filed with the State Railroad Commission to-day:

Rensselaer and Saratoga: Gross earnings from operation, $548,856; operating expenses, $347,259; net earnings, $201,593; other income, $9,545; gross income, $211,138; fixed charges, $290,331; deficiency, $88,192. The deficiency for the corresponding quarter of the previous year was $79,390.

Albany and Susquehanna and Lackawanna and Susquehanna: Gross earnings from operation, $1,017,637; operating expenses, $481,120; net earnings, $536,516; fixed charges, $295,068; net income, $241,448. The net income for the same quarter of the previous year was $268,192.

Third Avenue Railroad of New-York City: Gross earnings from operation, $596,752; operating expenses, $351,438; net earnings, $245,313; other income, $5,524; gross income, $250,837; fixed charges, $85,507; net income, $165,335; cash on hand, $102,822; profit and loss, (surplus,) $194,634. The net income for the same quarter the year previous was $64,154.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company: Gross earnings from operation, $431,222; operating expenses, $249,764; net earnings, $181,457; other income, $1,037; gross income, $182,495; fixed charges, $210,025; deficiency, $27,530; cash on hand, $82,617; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $54,669. The net deficiency for the same quarter the year previous was $22,037.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

The actual December earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, of which Edward R. Bacon is President, are as follows: Gross earnings, $516,798; operating expenses, $339,418; net earnings, $177,380. For the half year ending Dec. 31, as follows: Gross earnings, $3,325,765; operating expenses, $2,043,855; net earnings, $1,282,909.

The half year's net earnings are sufficient to pay the fixed charges and taxes, and leave a surplus equivalent to 3¼ per cent. on the outstanding "A" income bonds.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Robert G. Fleming, General Superintendent of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad Company, is seriously ill in Savannah from a stroke of paralysis. One entire side of his body is paralyzed. Mr. Fleming is one of the best known railway men in the South.

—J. H. Bickford of Boston has petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for the incorporation of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, with a capital of not less than $15,000,000 and not more than $25,000,000.

—Articles of incorporation have been filed in Madison, Wis., for the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Ashland Railway Company, which proposes to build a road from Minneapolis to Ashland, 200 miles. The capital stock is $2,500,000.

—The Union Pacific boycott was declared off yesterday, and once more the transcontinental lines will swear allegiance to the Western Passenger Association. The trouble was settled at a meeting in Denver.

—Railway representatives in the Southern Passenger Association are at work in Atlanta, Ga., on the draft of a new agreement. An effort is being made to restore harmony and reorganize the association.

—General Manager Williams of the Vandalia announces the promotion of N. W. Taylor, Chief Clerk of the Freight Department, to General Freight Agent, to succeed the late Horace W. Hibbard.

—Earnings of the Atchison system for the first week in February show a decrease of $37,666, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The earnings for the week in 1895 were $658,335.

—The private car of Howard Elliott, General Freight Agent of the Burlington and Quincy, was destroyed by fire in the company's yards in St. Louis a few days ago. Loss about $10,000.

—J. K. Ridgely, Division Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Nashville, at Memphis, has been appointed General Northern Passenger Agent at Chicago, succeeding G. L. Cross, deceased.

—C. J. Stodwell, lately with the Big Four, has been appointed Superintendent of one of the divisions of the Chicago and Northwestern, in Dakota.

—Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, says that it is not true that his company has paid unearned dividends.

—H. K. McHarg has been elected President and D. C. Moran of New-York Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the Texas Central Railroad.

—The entire train dispatching force of the New-York Central's western division is to be removed from Rochester to Buffalo.

—No formal announcement relating to the Atchison reorganization plan will be made by the committee for several days.

—Three powerful passenger locomotives are being constructed in Scranton, Penn., for the Delaware and Hudson.

—J. C. Kidd has resigned as Auditor of the Houston and Texas Central, and will be succeeded by George Kidd.

SHOES

OUR ANNUAL SALE

Still in progress. Further reductions. Many decided bargains in the

WISNER STOCK.

In both stocks the prices are "*way down,*" while the grades are exceedingly good.

ALEXANDER,

6th Av. & 23d St., N. Y.

Shoes for men only at

132 & 134 Fulton St.

WAR AGAINST M'LAUGHLIN

Mr. Healy's Rejection Will Arouse Brooklyn Independents.

E. M. SHEPARD ON THE SENATE'S ACTION

No Need to Fear the Result of the Gage Thrown Down by All That Is Worst in Democratic Public Life.

The rejection by the United States Senate of the nomination of A. Augustus Healy has caused widespread indignation and disaffection among the Independent Democrats in Brooklyn.

There does not appear now to be any probability of a union between what are known as the Bell and the Shepard factions of the Brooklyn Democracy.

Edward M. Shepard, the former Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, in speaking yesterday of the rejection of Mr. Healy, said:

"As Mr. Healy accepted the Collectorship at serious loss and inconvenience to himself, and only because he wished to promote the public service and do his share in restoring a sound political situation, and as he had intended in the Spring to surrender the place, the action of the Senate is of no personal consequence to him except as a relief.

"His rejection by the present United States Senate, sunk as it is into profound popular disesteem, is in the nature of a blue ribbon—an honorary decoration. It is sufficient to say that he is the kind of a man that this kind of Senate dislikes.

"Nor will the action of the Senate, in my opinion, materially affect the organization or administration of the Collector's office. I do not believe that the President will set any lower standard for another nomination to this office than that which he set when he nominated Mr. Healy.

"It is to a Democrat not altogether the most satisfactory kind of coincidence that, on the very day of Mr. Healy's rejection by the Senate, the Mayor in New-York, recently elected by a union of good citizens, Democrats and Republicans alike, has practically demonstrated his freedom, strict Republican though he is, from influences which are worst in the Republican Party.

"Mayor Strong's appointments yesterday simply rejoice every good citizen. And so at Albany, Gov. Morton, if he has not yet reached the height of Mayor Strong, has, so far, discredited the predictions that he would surrrender the power of the Governorship into the hands of Mr. Platt. When Republican Governors and Mayors are so behaving themselves, we may, as Democrats, well be uncomfortable at the behavior of the Democratic Senate.

"Next Fall we elect in this State a Secretary of State, a Controller, a Treasurer, an Attorney General, a State Engineer, and a Judge of the Court of Appeals. In Brooklyn we shall elect Mayor, three Supreme Court Judges, two County Judges, a Surrogate, a District Attorney, a Supervisor at Large, seven State Senators, twenty-one Assemblymen, and also Aldermen and Supervisors. No election has ever been held in Brooklyn of as much importance. The political future of the county is then to be determined, and a long political future.

"Mr. Healy's rejection may be assumed to be a declaration on the part of the two Democratic Senators at Washington that, so far as they can exercise power in the future, Democrats like Mr. Healy are to be excluded from participation in Democratic politics or in public affairs.

"This is a perfectly fair notice of what the two Senators, power having largely passed from them, will do if power shall return to them. Their leadership in the Democratic politics of New-York is, as inevitably as effect follows cause, to the overwhelming and disgraceful disasters of 1893 and 1894. It may be that a majority of the Democrats of New-York desire more of that kind of leadership. It may be they do not.

"Mr. Healy's rejection may be accepted as fair notice of what are the elements which Willoughby Street proposes to exclude from Democratic politics and from participation in public affairs.

"Mr. Healy is one of the ablest, most useful, and most distinguished citizens of Brooklyn; a merchant of the highest character, a lifelong Democrat, for many years warmly and generously devoted to the promotion of Democratic principles and the interests of the Democratic Party.

"He has demonstrated remarkable administrative ability in the absolutely necessary reorganization of an office which he found in precisely the condition in which an office presided over by Ernst Nathan for five years might be expected to be.

"Mr. Healy is peculiarly fitted for high place in public administration. His ample fortune enables him, with less sacrifice than it would mean to many others of us, to give time to politics in the true sense of the term. His personal accomplishments bring dignity to any position.

"It is this sort of Democrat that, apparently, the authorities of Willoughby Street have concluded is not fit material for their kind of Democracy. As to that, they are, no doubt, good judges.

"Their conclusion as to that will, at any rate, be accepted. We shall now

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TO IMPROVE THE POLICE

Some of the Suggestions Advanced by the Committee of Ten.

THE BI-PARTISAN PLAN DENOUNCED

Enlarged Powers for the Superintendent and More Pay—Duties of an Administrative Board and Other Recommendations.

The committee of ten appointed under authority of the Cooper Union mass meeting to prepare a bill for the reorganization of the Police Department met yesterday at 32 Nassau Street.

The committee represents the Committee of Seventy, the City Club, the Good Government Clubs, the German-American Reform Union, and the City Vigilance League. It prepared and made public an outline of proposed legislation affecting the Police Department.

The committee declared against a bi-partisan commission. The recommendations are formulated under nineteen propositions, and accompanying these are a series of explanatory notes, giving the reasons for the belief of the committee. The statement was as follows:

1. Appointments of members of the force, as well as of police surgeons, clerks, and others in the department should be made under civil service rules. There should not be a special board for the Police Department.

NOTE.—One kind of "politics," with which the department is afflicted consists of the distribution of petty patronage. So far as this relates to appointments, the evil can be effectually cured by the rigid application to the department of proper civil service rules. There is no need of a special board. The same system should be applied as to all the departments of the City Government. If there are defects in the existing system, they can be cured by the enactment of the general bills about to be introduced in the Legislature. The only qualifications which should be required of a patrolman are that he shall be strong, healthy, active, intelligent enough to read and understand the regulations, sober and honest, and have the ordinary common school education. The man first upon the eligible list of patrolmen ought in every case to be appointed, leaving no discretion in the department. The main points to be considered in selecting candidates are, first, good character, which means good previous history; and, second, good physical condition. A man need not be a police officer to pass upon such simple requirements as these. A board, composed of police officials, would be manifestly unfit to pass upon qualifications of clerks, telegraph operators, or police surgeons.

2. Promotions should be under carefully framed civil service rules, in which seniority, record, (both of merit and demerit,) special qualifications for police service, and capacity for command shall all be made to count.

3. Punishments should be inflicted only after trial by a special tribunal, properly constituted, with suitable provisions for an appeal (in lieu of the writ of certiorari) to the Supreme Court, whose decision shall be final. It should also be provided by law that whenever any officer is convicted of an offense which is punishable as a crime, a copy of the record and evidence should be sent to the District Attorney.

Note.—The court for the trial of police delinquencies might be composed of three men, who should receive adequate salaries, and be lawyers of not less than ten years' standing. They should hold office for terms of ten years, and be appointed by the Mayor. The reason for the existence of such a special court is to be found in the fact that the disciplinary power now vested in the Board of Police Commissioners affords an opportunity for "politics" of the worst kind. Theoretically, perhaps, a court composed of other police officers would be best, but practically it would not be possible, with the material at hand, to constitute a court so as to command the confidence of the men composing the force. As to appeals, it is believed to be better to allow a direct appeal rather than to resort to the unsatisfactory remedy of certiorari. The right of appeal should only extend to the more serious class of cases; e. g., such as involve a fine of more than ten days' pay or degradation in rank or dismissal from the force.

4. The Superintendent (or Chief of Police, if that name is preferred) should be appointed by the Mayor from the members of the police force above the rank of Sergeant. He should be made by law the sole executive head of the police force, and should be held strictly responsible for its good conduct and efficiency. Failure to keep the force efficient should be a punishable offense. He should possess (among other powers) the sole authority to make assignments and transfers, and should have the right to suspend Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants for a limited period pending trial. The Mayor should have the right to call directly upon the Superintendent at any time for reports on any subject connected with the police force.

5. The Superintendent should be subject to be tried before the special tribunal above provided on the complaint of the Mayor or of a reasonable number of taxpayers.

6. Captains should by law be given adequate powers to enforce them to maintain discipline among the men under them, and they should be held strictly responsible to the Superintendent for the good conduct and efficiency of their respective commands. They should have power, under suitable restrictions, to suspend officers under the rank of Sergeant for a limited period pending trial.

Note.—Each Captain is made responsible for the good conduct of his command and has adequate power to enforce discipline. A failure on the part of a Captain to maintain his command in a high state of efficiency should be made a punishable offense. To this end, there should be a requirement for frequent inspections in each precinct.

7. Retirement of officers above the rank of Sergeant should be provided for by a system of compulsory retirement on attaining a given age limit, or in case of physical or mental disability.

Note.—This is intended to be additional to the power of dismissal for cause after trial. There have been cases where superior officers have remained on the force after their usefulness had entirely ceased, and it is believed that the present regulations are inadequate. The regulations of the United States Army and Navy touching retirement for incapacity, physical or mental, and upon attaining an age limit, are proposed as a model.

8. The financial administration of the Police Department should be assimilated to that of the other departments of the City Government.

Note.—This is in line with the recommendations of the Senate committee.

9. The business affairs of the department, the care and custody of its property, (including the Pension Fund,) the purchase of supplies, &c., should be in the hands of a Commissioner or Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor, and removable by him, in the same manner as other heads of departments. The purchase of supplies and making of contracts should be subject to the general rules of law governing such matters in the other departments. All communications with other departments should be transmitted through the Commissioner or Commissioners, who should have control of all the clerical force and of the records of the department, and should have power to determine what records are to be kept.

Note.—If it be thought best to have more than one Commissioner, the theory of bi-partisanship in any shape must be sedulously avoided. Their number must in any case be an uneven one. The Commissioner or Commissioners, under the scheme proposed, would have no patronage and no power of promotion or punishment. If more than one should be appointed, there would be no need of large salaries for all the members.

10. The Superintendent should have a salary of $10,000 a year, and the Chief Commissioner a salary of $7,500 a year for his service as such, and $2,500 a year for acting as Trustee of the Police Pension Fund.

Note.—The large addition proposed to the responsibilites of the Superintendent and the great importance of securing the services of an honest and competent man seem to justify a substantial increase in the salary now paid. The salary proposed for the Chief Commissioner is also considered to be no more than adequate for a man of the character and ability which the duties of the place require.

11. Legislative powers (i. e., the power to amend the existing Code of Regulations) should be lodged in the Commissioner or Commissioners and the Superintendent jointly, but subject to the approval of the Mayor.

Note.—The existing Code of Regulations is believed to be satisfactory and should continue in force until amended. Amendments should be made from time to time, and with caution, and it is thought that the mode proposed will sufficiently guard against ill-advised changes.

12. The Bureau of Elections should be established as a separate and bi-partisan board, and the general election law amended accordingly.

13. Elections.—Provision should be made by law for defining more clearly than at present the duties of the police on the days of registration and election. They should, among other things, be expressly prohibited from electioneering and from intimidating voters. No man of the police force, from the Superintendent down, should be permitted to continue, or to become, a member of any political club. The law should provide that no officer should be detailed for duty at the polls on election day in any precinct in which he had resided, or in which he had performed regular duty as a patrolman or Roundsman for months before such election.

Note.—These provisions, taken in connection with the proposed removal of patronage, &c., from the department, would guard as effectually as any legislation can guard against police interference with the elective franchise. As policemen would no longer be appointed, promoted, or punished for political reasons, they would have no special object in interfering with the elections.

14. The Park Police, who are now under control of the Department of Public Parks, and whose service, in many respects, is unsatisfactory, should be transferred to and come under the control of the Police Department.

15. The inspection of steam boilers should be taken out of the Police Department and transferred to the Fire Department.

16. The Property Clerk has certain powers and duties defined by statute, which should be carefully amended, so as to conform to the other provisions of this scheme.

17. Special squads, such as the sanitary squad, and the men who are detailed to assist the Street-Cleaning Commissioner in enforcing city ordinances, are now provided for by statute. The responsibility for their good conduct and efficiency is not clearly defined, and the statute should be so amended as to secure greater efficiency in these services.

18. Reorganization.—In view of the present demoralized condition of the police force, measures of an extraordinary and exceptional kind must be taken to purify and reorganize it. For this purpose, power of summary removal should be lodged with a commission to be appointed by the Mayor, which should go out of existence at a reasonably early day. In all cases of removal by this special commission, a statement of its reasons should be filed with the Mayor, to be made public only upon the application of the officer affected.

Note.—In this suggestion we are in substantial accord with the Senate committee's bill, as amended, by giving the power of the appointment of the Special Commission to the Mayor. The time limited by the Senate committee, in our judgment, is too short, and we think that at least a year should be allowed for the work of this Special Commission.

19. Vacancies occurring prior to the termination of the Special Commission should be filled, in cases of clerks, telegraph operators, police surgeons, and patrolmen, from lists furnished by the Civil Service Commission; in cases of Sergeants and Roundsmen, by promotion according to civil service rules. In cases of all officers above the rank of Sergeants, vacancies should be filled by appointment by the Mayor, and it should be provided that such appointments need not necessarily be made from the force.

Note.—The Special Commission and the Mayor should be left free to reorganize the force by summary dismissal and appointment of new men in such manner as might best commend itself to their judgment. It would be inexpedient, in our judgment, to provide that the appointments to positions above the rank of Sergeant should be limited, on the one hand to members of the present force, or on the other hand, to persons now outside of it. It is, of course to be understood that our scheme contemplates that appointments by the Mayor shall only be made during the existence of the Special Commission. When that Special Commission expires by limitation, all appointments to the higher offices would be made by promotion, as above indicated.

Acompanying the draft was a formal statement that it was not final, but was subject to change. The final draft form from which the bills to carry into effect the recommendation are to be drawn is under consideration. Whatever form is agreed on, the general principle of the resolutions passed at Cooper Union will be adhered to.

ROUTES FOR THE RAPID TRANSIT

Some of the Minor Changes Under Consideration—Board's Counsel to Submit a General Plan.

Rapid-Transit Commissioners Orr, Low, Starin, Steinway, and Inman, and Controller Fitch met yesterday to consider the resolution offered by President Orr on Feb. 12, which suggested that routes and plans of construction be determined upon at once if possible.

Secretary L. L. Delafield, Chief Engineer Parsons, and Messrs. Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman of counsel were in attendance at the meeting.

Unde the advice given the board at its last meeting by counsel it is necessary to select routes and plans before making application for new consents, which the commission is about to do. This is required because the present board does not think it advisable to adopt the provisional plans of construction approved by the former commission.

The board, having determined to make applications for new consents, feels that the opportunity is a good one to make some necessary minor changes in the routes. This will be done, and the new consents will cover the routes and plans as changed.

Commissioner Low proposed a minor change in the route between Bowling Green and the Battery, by which the road will run down State Street instead of Whitehall Street, as formerly proposed, and will make a much shorter loop at the Battery, all of which will be under the Battery Park.

Mr. Low also suggested by resolution that new routes be located north of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street on the west side, and north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street on the east side, and that at a later day, if the money at the service of the commission permits, new and further routes be located to the city line in extension of the lines on the east and west sides of the city. The matter was left open for future discussion.

A resolution was offered by Commissioner Low calling upon the counsel to the board to prepare and submit at the next meeting a resolution adopting a general plan of construction embracing a plan for a subsurface road with four tracks on the same level on a roadbed fifty feet in width, as near the surface as possible, with pipe galleries either below it or at its side; except that between South Ferry and the City Hall Park there shall be but three tracks, and above Forty-second Street on the east side, two tracks. This resolution was adopted.

The board adjourned to meet subject to the call of the President, and he was directed to call the next meeting for a day when both the Mayor and the Controller will be able to attend.

Brooklyn's New Excise License Rates.

Excise Commissioners Forrester and Hacker of Brooklyn yesterday issued this notice to saloon keepers and others in Brooklyn who are interested in licenses:

All excise licenses expiring on and after Feb. 1, 1895, have been changed, as follows: First class, hotel license, $300, (new;) second class, liquor saloon, $200, (formerly $100;) third class, ale and beer, $50, (same as formerly;) fourth class, store keepers, $150, (formerly second class, $75;) fifth class, druggists, $20, (new;) sixth class, all-night licenses, $150 additional.

These are the new rates agreed upon by the Excise Commissioners, after a conference with Mayor Schieren about a month ago. They are not satisfactory to the saloon keepers.

The all-night license has never been included before, but the Commissioners believe it will work satisfactorily to the saloon keepers and the city.

Capt. Kirkland to Resign.

Capt. Eugene Thorn Kirkland of Company K, Seventh Regiment, has announced his intention of resigning. The resignation it is thought will be forwarded this week. Capt. Kirkland has accepted the Captaincy of Company I, Third Regiment, of New-London, Conn. He is about to make New-London his home. Capt. Kirkland's brother, Sergt. C. P. Kirkland, who is also a member of Company K, will likewise take his discharge. Capt. Kirkland joined the Seventh as a private Nov. 7, 1879, was elected Corporal Jan. 26, 1881; Sergeant Oct. 26, 1881; First Sergeant Dec. 20, 1882; Second Lieutenant Dec 8, 1884; First Lieutenant Dec. 6, 1888, and Captain May 15, 1891.

CIVIL SERVICE DEFECTS

How the Commission Has Degenerated in New-York State.

STEADY DECLINE IN EFFICIENCY

Report of the Committee Appointed to Investigate the Shortcomings of the State Board—Suggestions.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The report of the Civil Service Investigating Committee, by way of introduction, reviews the history of the highly-successful operation of the competitive system in the Federal service, in Massachusetts, and in Brooklyn, revealing the great diversity for which examinations are held, and showing that in the case of each the non-competitive or "pass" examinations have been practically done away with. In effective contrast it is shown that in the New-York State service the competitive schedule has been gradually depleted, and a species of perfunctory "pass" examinations substituted, until the central principles of civil service reform, merit and competition, have been practically ignored. The report says:

"The Federal, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn Commissions agreed that the purpose and spirit of the law they were charged with administering were to bring as rapidly as practicable all places covered by the law within the competitive schedule, and that the schedules other than competitive were intended by the law to be tentative, a merely temporary expedient made necessary by lack of experience and of adequate administrative machinery at the outset. This was also the testimony of Col. Burt, the Chief Examiner of the first New-York Commission, as to his own views and the views of that commission, and, it will be remembered, he expressed the opinion that at the time he left the service of the commission, in the Summer of 1885, ten years would be a sufficient period within which to accomplish substantially the same results in the New-York State civil service as, in fact, has been accomplished within that period in the civil services of Brooklyn, Massachusetts, and the National Government.

"What, then, was the actual condition of the New-York State Civil Service on July 1, 1894? The following brief tabular statements answer the question in part:

	Entire Service.	Excepted Schedule.	Competitive Schedule.	Non-Competitive Schedule.
Jan. 1, 1893	8,181	450	522	2,109
July 1, 1894	8,433	510	429	2,494

The proportion of each schedule to the entire service was as follows:

	Excepted Schedule.	Competitive Schedule.	Non-Competitive Schedule.
Jan. 1, 1893	14.41	16.41	69.44
July 1, 1894	14.85	12.49	72.64

"Under Gov. Flower and the Bailey Commission the competitive schedule had become not only the least in point of numbers, but it was also the least important in the character of the positions included within it.

"The committee agrees with the Chief Examiner of the Bailey Commission, that whoever fills this office should devote his entire time to it. He testified that he gave about four days a week to his duties, and that while Chief Examiner he was also Chairman of the County Committee of his political party.

The conclusions and recommendations of the report are as follows:

"For several years before Jan. 1, 1892, the notorious disregard and violation of the law had been an increasing injury to the public service. Since that date and up to the time of the committee's investigation there has been a constant deterioration in the administration of the law. The civil service administration of the State of New-York, whether considered by contrast with the administration of similar laws elsewhere or with reference to the true spirit and intent of the New-York law itself, is in a most unsatisfactory condition.

"Such a state of affairs calls for a remedy adequate to the need, and all the more loudly that since the investigation the recent Constitutional Convention has recommended and the people ratified at the polls the incorporation into the organic law of the State a provision that 'appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive. Laws shall be made to provide for the enforcement of this section.' (Constitution, Article V., Section 9.)

"That it is entirely practicable to fill the great majority of appointive offices in the public service by open competitive examinations has been demonstrated by abundant experience, and the laws framed pursuant to this constitutional mandate must be so clear and explicit in this respect as to make evasion impossible. The principle and the purpose of the civil service law now on the statute book cannot be improved upon, but stronger and more mandatory provisions for an administration to secure the enforcement of the principle and accomplish the purpose are needed. The new Constitution immensely increases the labors and responsibilities of a Civil Service Commission. The position of the State Civil Service Commissioner under the new Constitution will be one of the most important for public good on all the State.

"The law must be so amended as to make it readily possible to obtain for its administrators competent men of experience and proved capacity, who can and will make the administration and enforcement of the law their principal business; and they must be provided with a staff of trained subordinates adequate to perform the work of an office charged with the important duty of supervising and regulating appointments and promotions in the public service of the State, its counties, and its cities, with their varying needs and conditions. The commission must be made independent of arbitrary Executive power. The law must contain easily enforcible penalties for its infringement, and the control and supervision of the civil service in the political divisions of the State by the Central State Commission must be real and responsible.

"Civil service reform is a fundamental reform, demanded by the people, essential to the purification of our politics, and to the successful administration of a democratic Republic; and the law must make mandatory a clear, intelligent, truthful, and accurate annual report of those charged with its administration, that the people may know the actual condition of the public service and the Legislature promptly apply needed remedies."

The bill presented by the committee provides that within thirty days after its passage the Governor shall appoint three Civil Service Commissioners, and that thereafter all appointments and promotions shall be made according to merit and fitness, irrespective of political or religious affiliations. The commission shall provide rules for the classifieation of offices in the State, cities, and villages, and for examinations to ascertain the fitness of applicants for office and for promotions. On or before Jan. 7 of each year every officer having appointments to make shall report to his official superior the name and office of all persons serving under him, and these reports shall be filed with the commission, which shall keep a complete roster, open to public inspection, of all persons in the public service, and to certify to the Controller the names and compensation of all persons so employed. It shall be unlawful for the Controller to draw a warrant for any person not so certified.

Mayors of cities are to appoint suitable persons to prescribe and enforce regulations for the employment and promotion of officers in the civil service of cities. Commissioners who use their office for corrupt purposes shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and political assessments on clerks or others in the public service are prohibited. Any public officer making an appointment, except under the provisions of this act, will be guilty of a misdemeanor. The act is to take effect immediately upon its passage.

SHORN OF NEARLY ALL AMENDMENTS

The Post Office Department's Suggestions for Reforms in the Mail Service Defeated in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Post Office Appropriation bill will pass the Senate shorn of most of the amendments made to it by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The proposition which the Postmaster General favored to permit the expenditure of $3,205,000 for the railway Post Office Car service, under his direction, and in his discretion, was stricken out by the decisive vote of 39 to 17. The other amendment which Mr. Bissell and the Appropriation Committee favored, cutting off the subsidy of the fast Southern mail, was also rejected by a majority of 33 to 25. The amendment abolishing the position of United States Postage Stamp Agent, was not insisted upon by Mr. Blackburn, who was in charge of the bill, and was cut out. Another amendment, by Mr. Vilas, authorizing the Government to purchase postal cars, received only ten votes.

Altogether, it was a bad day for Senator Blackburn, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Appropriations, and for the Postmaster General, whose wishes in regard to the fast mail service and the railway Post Office service were entirely disregarded. It is expected that the bill will be disposed of tomorrow.

When the Senate adjourned, an amendment was pending which had been offered by Mr. Blackburn. It reduces the compensation for the fast Southern service by 10 per cent.

Seized the Tramp Alaska.

The British tramp steamship Alaska, lying at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, was seized by United States Deputy Marshal Biggart yesterday on a claim made by the Morgan steamship Excelsior for salvage.

The Excelsior picked up the Alaska on Feb. 11, and towed her to port. As the Alaska was in ballast, the salvage will be computed on the value of the vessel alone. She was ready to sail yesterday when the libel was filed against her.

A Clear Case of News "Faking."

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 14.—An item sent out Tuesday evening, under an Augusta date, by the Chicago organization styling itself The Associated Press, stating that an ice switcher at Iceboro had murdered a companion with an ice pick, was entirely false, although alleged details of the affair were given. There was no foundation whatever for the story, except an idle rumor, soon proved to be false.

A LIGHT LEGISLATIVE DAY

The Assembly Devotes Itself Chiefly to Resolutions.

A QUORUM LACKING IN THE SENATE

The Assembly Takes a Step Toward Preserving the Beauty of the Palisades on the Hudson River.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—A number of interesting resolutions were introduced in the Assembly this morning, the want of a quorum preventing the transaction of business in the upper house.

Mr. Higbie of Suffolk introduced a series of resolutions applauding the heroism of the United States life savers at the Lone Hill and Blue Point Stations, in rescuing the crews of the schooners Manning and Louis V. Place on the nights of Feb. 7 and 8. Ex-Speaker Malby went even further than the proposition in the original resolution. He said that he would draw an amendment that a copy of the Higbie resolutions be forwarded to each member of the crew, and to the United States Senators and members of Congress from this State.

Following the example of New-Jersey, New-York is to take a step toward preserving the beauty of the Palisades. Mr. J. Irving Burns of Yonkers has introduced the following resolution in the lower house, which was adopted:

Whereas, The west shore of the Hudson River from the boundary line between the States of New-York and New-Jersey, southward, by reason of its altitude, commands strategically the northern portion of the City of New-York, as well as the City of Yonkers and the villages of Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, in the State of New-York, and the cities of Hoboken and Jersey City in the State of New-Jersey, and also commands the navigation of the Hudson River, the key of the line most exposed to invasion by a foreign power; and

Whereas, The shore designated is of world-wide renown for the beauty and grandeur of its precipitate cliffs, known as the Palisades of the Hudson, and

Whereas, The shore designated is of comparatively small value, and is commercially unimportant because of such cliffs and because of shallows reaching far from the shore; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of New-York be and he hereby is authorized, empowered, and requested to appoint three Commissioners to confer with the Governor of the State of New-Jersey or with any Commissioner or Commissioners which may be appointed by him or by the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, and that such Commissioners be empowered to adopt and suggest such means as to them may seem expedient for the purpose of securing the action of the Government of the United States of America in acquiring and setting apart the west shore of the Hudson River above designated for the purpose of fortification and reservation in order that the brink or the precipice along such shore may be securely held and defended against attack and hostile occupation. And be it further

Resolved, That such Commissioners shall act without compensation except that their necessary traveling expenses, not exceeding $1,000 in the aggregate, shall be repaid upon presentation of the proper vouchers signed by them, such payment to be made out of any money remaining in the Treasury, and not otherwise appropriated.

The bill introduced by Mr. Van Keuren, (Rep., Ulster,) to repeal the law compelling all stone to be dressed in the city in which it is to be used, will be considered by the Committee on Trades and Manufactures next Tuesday. Mr. Lawson (Rep., N. Y.,) brought the bill originally to Albany, and turned it over to Mr. Van Keuren at the latter's request, on the plea that a great deal of rough stone is quarried in Ulster County. Mr. Van Keuren explained to Mr. Lawson that the bill deeply interested several thousand quarrymen in his district, and that he would use every effort to secure its passage. A few days later Mr. Lawson was surprised to learn that Mr. Van Keuren had amended the bill so as to prohibit the bringing into the State of any dressed stone. In other words, all stone imported from other States must be dressed here. Mr. Lawson promptly declared the Van Keuren bill to be as bad as the law which it is now sought to repeal. Accordingly he will appear before the committee on Tuesday and strive to defeat the proposed amendment.

The present law will prove, as The New-York Times has indicated, a serious barrier in the path of rapid transit, because the necessity of dressing stone in New-York will increase the cost of construction so as to defeat the project, or at the best compel the use of greatly inferior material. Shortly after the present law was framed a contract was made for the paving of Avenue A. The contractor, when he learned of the law, refused to do the work, because the dressing of the blocks in New-York would increase the cost over $200,000. The result is that much needed work is left undone, and several thousand quarrymen are thrown out of employment.

Among the bills introduced in the Assembly were these:

By Mr. Stewart—Creating a Sewer and Highway Commission for New-York and Westchester Counties. It is to consist of the Mayors of New-York and Yonkers, the Commissioner of Street Improvement in the annexed district, the Chief Engineer of Croton, the Chairman of the Supervisors of Westchester, and five freeholders appointed by the Governor.

By Mr. Lawson, (by request,)—Extending twenty years the term of the corporate existence of Trustees of Mechanics' Benevolent Fund of New-York City; also, extending twenty years the time during which they may receive the foreign fire insurance tax.

By Mr. Read—Providing that the Brooklyn Bridge shall be managed by two Trustees, one to be appointed by the Mayor and Controller of New-York, and the other by the Mayor and Controller of Brooklyn.

No Money for Increased Salaries.

Commissioner Wurster of the Brooklyn Fire Department, who is opposed to Senator Owens's bill to increase the salaries of the firemen, said yesterday:

"If the bill should become a law it would cost the City of Brooklyn something like $150,000 or $200,000. We have no money for the purpose. The Legislature which passed the bill would have to make provision for the increase. However, I think that this is one of the things which should be left to the Board of Estimate. That board now has the power to fix the maximum at $1,200. If the firemen want their salaries increased they should apply to the Board of Estimate. The bill is not in accordance with the principle of home rule, and that is one of the reasons why I am against it. Then I certainly should not favor an increase where the funds are not available."

Senator Owens's bill makes the maximum salary $1,400.

Stockholders Will Get a Dividend.

Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court signed an order yesterday directing I. Boskowitz, the receiver of the Commercial Credit Indemnity Company of New-York and Chicago, to sell $70,000 worth of bonds in his hands, and, after paying of proved indebtedness to the amount of $25,000, to pay out the balance as a dividend to the stockholders.

The application was made by Charles Strauss, attorney for the receiver, and, although the Attorney General was represented, there was no opposition.

The company went into dissolution about six months ago. The present payment will amount to a dividend of about 50 per cent. to the stockholders. The company expects to pay in full.

Dynamite Bomb Wrecked the Office.

MARTIN'S FERRY, Ohio, Feb. 14.—A dynamite bomb loaded with slugs was thrown into the office of the Buckeye Glass Company, this morning, wrecking that portion of the building. Manager Humphrey and one of the non-union men sleeping in an adjoining room narrowly escaped death, as they were just on the point of opening the door leading to the office when the explosion occurred. The bomb is supposed to have been thrown by strikers.

President Seaman has announced his intention of giving up the attempt to work the plant and will abandon it entirely.

CORONERS ARE STILL IN POWER

What Frederic R. Coudert Says of the New Constitution's Effect—How He Values the Office.

There seems to be a misunderstanding as to the status of Coroners under the new State Constitution. Many persons are in doubt as to whether the office was abolished by the Constitution or retained, and whether the Coroners now in office can compel witnesses to testify before them under oath.

A reporter for The New-York Times questioned Frederic R. Coudert about this matter yesterday, and, in reply, Mr. Coudert said:

"The office of Coroner has not been abolished by the Constitution of 1894. Its designation is simply omitted from Article X., which provides for certain officers who shall be elected as therein provided. It is, therefore, within the power of the Legislature to continue or to abolish the office of Coroner, as it may deem expedient. Until the Legislature has acted, the old condition of affairs must continue, and the Coroners now in office be permitted to discharge their duties until the expiration of the period heretofore provided. In other words, so far as the present Coroners are concerned, their status remains as it was before the passage of the constitutional amendments."

The reporter asked Mr. Coudert as to his opinion of the usefulness of the Coroner's office.

"There are cases," said Mr. Coudert, "in which the Coroner may be a very useful official. It is highly desirable that immediately after the commission of a murder or a like crime all the evidence obtainable should be had and put on record. Coroners' inquests perpetuate evidence, and make it much easier in subsequent proceedings to arrive at the facts. Then, too, if an innocent person be arrested for a crime, it is only just that he should have the earliest opportunity to clear himself. If there were no Coroner to judge of his guilt or innocence he might be imprisoned for an indefinite period while awaiting trial.

"Coroners' juries, in my opinion, are also useful, for they are usually composed of sensible men of affairs, who can judge evidence pretty accurately, and they prevent the possibility of corruption on the part of the Coroners.

"In the course of my law practice my experience with Coroners has convinced me that they are a valuable aid in the administration of justice. I will not say, however, that the system could not be improved, but I am not prepared to recommend particular changes in the methods of the office.

"One of the speakers who addressed the Medico-Legal Society on Wednesday evening is quoted as having said that the Coroners' office has often been an annoyance to the District Attorney. I don't know whether the District Attorney has had occasion to complain of the existence of the Coroners' office, but I think the speaker was mistaken. I think the office has been of material assistance to the District Attorney."

FOREMAN CONSULTS THE JUDGE

OYER AND TERMINER EXTRAORDINARY GRAND JURY AT WORK.

Nothing to Show that Indictments Were Handed in—What Col. Fellows Says of the Jurors' Plans.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, now in its sixth week of inquisition, made its first report to Justice Ingraham yesterday through its Foreman, Francis H. Leggett.

Before going to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Mr. Leggett held a consultation with District Attorney Fellows. What Mr. Leggett said to Justice Ingraham was not revealed. They had an earnest conversation, and when it was over, Mr. Leggett returned and talked to the other jurymen. While it was insisted on by some that indictments were handed to Justice Ingraham by Mr. Leggett, nothing that occurred after their interview corroborated the statement.

"Yes," said Justice Ingraham, after the adjournment of his court, "the Foreman of the Extraordinary Grand Jury did come to me, and what was said was naturally in regard to official business, and I cannot talk about it. While I do not know when the jury will come into court, I do not think there is any immediate danger of it so doing. That is all I care to say."

District Attorney Fellows admitted that before Foreman Leggett went to Justice Ingraham he consulted him, but nothing of the business discussed could be learned. The jury would go into court when the jurors made up their minds so to do, and they might decide on their course to-day or Monday.

Several incidents in the Criminal Court Building yesterday, coupled with the visit of Foreman Leggett to Justice Ingraham, tended to keep up interest in the inquisition by the Extraordinary Grand Jury to a high pitch.

The jury did not in its short morning session appear to be taking testimony, but to be investigating a number of documents, assumed to be indictments, which were taken from Assistant District Attorney Lindsay's office. Unless witnesses went to the Grand Jury room over the Tombs Bridge, only a couple of persons were present for interrogation.

District Attorney Fellows, in the afternoon, made the Court of Oyer and Terminer his headquarters, and for nearly an hour, was on the bench with Justice Ingraham, and in animated conversation. Afterward Col. Fellows sat with the Assistant District Attorneys during the trial of a number of cases, and then went with Justice Ingraham to the private court chamber.

THE TRAIN'S SAFETY HIS ONLY THOUGHT

A Tower Switchman Stricken with His Hands on the Lever.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 14.—James McDonald, an employe of the New-York Central Railroad in the semaphore signal tower at the junction of the Central and West Shore Railroads, died this morning from the effects of a stroke of paralysis with which he was stricken while on duty in the tower yesterday afternoon.

Just previous to the time for the Empire express to pass the signal tower, McDonald was seen at his operator's table, busy with telegraphic work. The train passed nearly on time. It was then the duty of the man in the signal tower to throw the lever of the semaphore signal, so that no other trains might get into the block directly following.

But the big gaunt arm of the semaphore signal did not stir. McDonald could be seen standing by the heavy lever of the signal apparatus, but he did not move.

Shortly after, a track laborer, who was working at a huge snow bank near by, heard a cry for help, and surmising that it might be from the signal tower, he ran up to the operator's room and pushed open the door. There stood McDonald, lightly grasping the lever, his face drawn in agony. He was breathing with difficulty. The laborer laid the operator on the floor and bent over him to loosen the clothing about his neck.

The man's lips moved slightly, and the laborer bent nearer to hear what he had to say. Speech was difficult, but McDonald managed to gasp:

"Throw the signals for the Empire State." Then he lapsed into a lethargic state.

The laborer did as he was bidden, and threw the semaphore over so as to prevent the passage of trains which might follow. Others who were near by were summoned, and McDonald was removed to his home, but a short distance away. He did not regain consciousness, and died without having uttered another word.

McDonald was only twenty-three years old.

Didn't Want to Die Under Indictment.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The indictment against Gilbert M. Richardson of the Costar Rat and Roach Poison Company, in New-York, for causing the death of the two Linnehan children in Yonkers last Summer, was dismissed to-day by County Judge Mills.

Mr. Richardson is fatally ill at his home in New-York, and had expressed a wish to die without this indictment hanging over his head.

BROOKLYN ROADS SAFE

Attorney General Hancock Declines to Bring Suit Against Them.

THE TESTIMONY NOT SUFFICIENT

A Railroad Charter Cannot Be Forfeited by the Individual Acts of the Officers of the Corporation.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The following is the gist of Attorney General Hancock's opinion in dismissing the application asking him to commence an action to remove Benjamin Norton as President of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company and in the matter of the application asking him to commence an action to remove Daniel F. Lewis as President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company:

"These applications are made on the theory that the Presidents of these corporations have violated the provisions of Chapter 529 of the Laws of 1887, which limit the hours of labor per day to be performed by employes in the operation of street surface and elevated railroads owned or operated by corporations incorporated under the laws of this State, whose main lines of travel or whose routes lie principally within the corporate limits of cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants. This chapter makes it a criminal offense for any officer or agent of such corporation to exact from any of its employes more than ten hours' labor, the same to be performed within twelve consecutive hours, with no less than one-half hour for dinner, constituting a day. The papers before me allege in general terms a violation of the law, but the allegations must be proved by legal evidence, which, so far as the Presidents are concerned, has not yet been presented to me.

"If, however, it shall appear from the investigations now or hereafter to be made that it can be established by competent proof that the Presidents of the companies have broken the law by exacting excessive hours of labor from their employes, the cases will receive further consideration."

The following is the substance of Attorney General Hancock's opinion in dismissing the application asking him to commence an action to vacate the charter and annul the existence of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company:

"The grounds upon which it is insisted that this action should be commenced are certain alleged offenses and violations of the law committed in the month of January, 1895, and I am requested on account thereof to take steps to annul the existence of the corporation and to have a receiver appointed who shall wind up its affairs and divide the proceeds thereof according to law. The counsel who made the leading argument before me, in requesting the action to be brought, and who has since that time submitted his written brief, has stated that he does not make this application in behalf of the late employes of the company, but that he appears in behalf of the general public. It would be indeed difficult to demonstrate how the action which I am requested to bring would be of any benefit to the men who have been thrown out of employment, and who, in common with many others, have suffered in consequence of the unfortunate conditions which have recently called public attention to the City of Brooklyn.

"I have examined with care the charges preferred in this particular case, for the purpose of determining whether the facts presented constitute a cause of action, or would justify the bringing of suit to forfeit the corporation franchise. It is important to distinguish between violations of the law committed by individuals who are officers of a corporation and illegal acts chargeable to a corporation itself. It was claimed upon the hearing that the officers of the corporation have required its employes to labor more than ten hours per day, in violation of the provisions of the statutes regulating the hours of labor on street surface and elevated railroads chartered by the State, in cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over. The provisions of the statute are clear and explicit in every particular. Chapter 529 of the Laws of 1887 limits the hours of labor of railroad employes in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants in the operation of street surface and elevated railroads to ten hours, to be performed within twelve consecutive hours, with a reasonable time for meals, and makes it a misdemeanor for any city officer or agent of any such corporation to exact more than ten hours' labor, in violation of this chapter.

"There is a fair ground for argument that excessive labor exacted from railroad employes engaged in the performance of their important and laborious duties render them less capable of discharing the tasks imposed upon them with the care which is necessary for the protection of the public, especially in the crowded streets of a large city, and the officer of a corporation who violates these provisions of law is guilty of committing an offense injurious to the public, the employes, and the corporation for which he is liable to be punished by both fine and imprisonment; and the public interests in my judgment require a proper enforcement of this statute. But such a condition of affairs constitutes no ground for bringing an action to annul the franchise of the corporation. The law prescribes the penalty against the officer and not against the corporation.

"In fact, this question has been already passed upon by the Court of Appeals. The court says: 'That statute, by its terms, imposes no duty on the corporation described in it. In its first section it prescribes what shall constitute a day's labor, and in its second section makes it a misdemeanor for any officer or agent of such corporation to exact from its employes more than the specified labor. Both the prohibition and the punishment are explicitly put upon the officers and agents as individuals, and not upon the company acting in its corporate capacity. The remedy for violation of the statute is adequate and effectual, since the corporation can only act through officers and agents, and they are at once liable to punishment if the law is violated.'

"It is plain that the prohibition and the punishment refer to the officers and agents of the corporation, and not to the company acting in its corporate capacity.

"I am satisfied from a consideration of the facts presented by the petitioners, that they are not sufficient to justify the bringing of an action to annul the charter of the corporation."

MR. CONNELLY WAS WRONG.

No Charges Against Mayor Schieren Made to the Grand Jury.

Master Workman Connelly is still urging the Brooklyn strikers to hold out, but many of the men returned to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company yesterday and were re-employed.

Mr. Connelly said on Wednesday that four charges had been made against Mayor Schieren before the Grand Jury, and that he had been summoned to appear before it in reference to them.

District Attorney Ridgway said that no charge against Mayor Schieren had been called to the attention of the Grand Jury.

Fifteen men were accused of throwing stones at cars and intimidating

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Strength Dissipated on Unfavorable Washington News.

LONDON A BUYER OF ITS SPECIALTIES

Continued Pressure Against Northwestern—Tobacco Recovers a Part of Its Recent Decline—An Irregular Closing.

The stock market yesterday was dull and uninteresting. London was a limited buyer of its specialties at the opening, particularly of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, and this gave a firm tone to the general list. Northwestern was under pressure most of the day, and at the close was 1⅝ points lower than on Wednesday. In the afternoon the tendency was toward lower prices, and the close was irregular.

Proceedings at Washington were closely watched, and until the early afternoon it was generally hoped that the House would pass the Wilson bill. Late advices, however, indicated the defeat of the bill, and this accounted for the weakness of the last hour. The adverse vote was not known until long after the close of business.

The active stocks were Sugar, Northwestern, Chicago Gas, and St. Paul. Sugar, after selling at 90⅜, declined to 89½, and closed at 89¾, a loss of ⅝. Chicago Gas dropped from 74⅛, its opening price, to 73⅜, and closed at 73⅝, a net decline of ½. St. Paul moved within ½ point, and closed unchanged at 55½. The weakness of Northwestern was attributed to forced liquidation of narrowly margined speculative accounts.

Trading was inactive in other directions. American Tobacco recovered 2 points of Wednesday's decline, and closed firm, at 89½. Louisville and Nashville was one of the few stocks which closed higher than on Wednesday, but its improvement was only ¼.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in fair demand. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3⅝@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in better demand. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $78,522,497, and balances, $6,030,883. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $745,032.

In London call money was ½ per cent., short and three months' bills 1¼ per cent.

The Bank of England gained £242,055 in bullion. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 70.10, became 70.50. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 4,600,000f in gold and 200,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¾@$4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼ for demand, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86@$4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17@5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼@5.16¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95 7-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 50 premium; bank, 100 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1/16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½; telegraphic, 10. Boston—5c discount. Chicago—35c premium. St. Louis—60c premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 59⅝ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 5-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,558,717, and the imports for the same period $584,042. The net exports, therefore, have been $25,954,705.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco	2
American Tobacco pf	1¼
Great Northern pf	1
Michigan Central	1⅜

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio	⅝
Bay State Gas	1⅛
Chicago & Northwestern	1⅜
Chicago & Northwestern pf	1
Edison Electric Ill. of New-York	1
New-Jersey Central	⅝

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was a little more active than recently, but prices were irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago, St. Louis & N. O. 5s	2
Grand Rapids & Ind. 4½s	1
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	1
Knoxville & Ohio 1st	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st	1¾
Mexican & international 1st	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg cn	1
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 6s	1
Union Pacific coll. tr. notes	1½

DECLINED.

Colorado Mid'and 1st 6s	3
Dul., S. S. & At. 5s	1½
Missouri Pacific cn	2½
Northern Pacific 2d c	⅜
Oregon Short Line & U. N. col. tr. 5s	2¼
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	1½
Wabash 2d	1¼
West Shore Cor. 4s	1½

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, registered, advanced ⅛. There were no sales on call. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	..
4s, r	110⅜	110⅞
4s, c	110⅜	110⅞
5s, r	115	115½
5s, c	115	115⅝
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 51½; Lake Shore, ½, to 140½; Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 16½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 54¼; St. Paul, ⅜, to 57; Union Pacific, ⅜, to 9⅞; Atchison, ¼, to 4⅜; Reading, ¼, to 5½; Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 13⅝; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 10⅝, and Kansas & Texas, ⅛, to 14⅝. Erie sold at 10½ and Illinois Central, ex dividend, at 88¼. British consols were firm at 104 7-16.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £23,000. Spanish 4s, 77¼. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 103f 47½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 24c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 4,600,000f in gold and a decrease of 200,000f in silver.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 40 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

ANTHRACITE COAL STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Anthracite Coal Statistics reports shipments of anthracite coal (approximated) for the week ending Feb. 9, 1895, compared with the corresponding period of last year:

Regions—	Feb. 9, 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wyoming	$306,045	$18,843	.....
Lehigh	76,953	.....	$18,429
Schuylkill	141,907	.....	22,841
Total tonnage	524,905	.....	21,927
Total year to date	3,781,222	295,285	.....

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	18½	18½	18½	18½	18⅝	18¾	140
American Express	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	110	113	4
*American Sugar Refining	90¼	90⅝	89½	89⅝	89⅝	89⅞	29,882
*American Sugar Refining pf	90⅝	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝	91	91⅝	134
American Tel. & Cable Co	92	92	92	92	90¼	92¼	5
*American Tobacco	83½	90	88½	89⅜	89¾	89⅞	5,722
American Tobacco pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	105½	106	230
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4⅝	1,960
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	62½	61⅝	61⅝	61¼	62½	300
*Bay State Gas	18⅝	18⅞	18¼	18¼	18	18¼	1,000
Canada Southern	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48	48¼	100
Canadian Pacific	49	49	49	49	49	49¾	250
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16⅜	17	200
Chicago Gas	74¼	74¼	73⅜	73⅜	73⅝	73½	12,150
Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	90	90	90	90	90	..	100
Chicago & Northwestern	92⅜	92⅜	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	24,563
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	137	137	137	137	137	..	155
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70¾	70⅜	70¼	70¼	70¼	70½	5,250
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36	36	36	36	35⅞	36½	207
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55½	55⅝	55½	55½	55¼	55⅝	10,735
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	117	117	117	117	117	118	10
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62	62	61⅝	61⅝	61½	61⅝	1,400
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	7	7	7	7	5⅝	7	13
Consolidated Coal	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	34	20
Consolidated Gas Company	128½	128½	128½	128½	127	128½	10
Delaware & Hudson	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	129½	7
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159	159	159	159	150½	160¼	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	34¾	35½	1
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	8⅞	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	2,725
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	97	97	97	97	96	97	100
General Electric	29¼	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29	1,380
Great Northern pf	101	101	101	101	100	103	100
Illinois Central	87½	87½	87½	87½	86	87	5
Internation Con. & Insur	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	37	46	15
Iowa Central	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6⅞	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	70	70	70	70	71	205
Lake Shore	138½	138½	138½	138½	137	138	50
*Long Island Traction	9	9	9	9	8⅝	9	1,013
Louisville & Nashville	52⅞	53	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	6,800
Manhattan Consolidated	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	106½	106¾	525
Michigan Central	94½	94½	94½	94½	93	96	100
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	26	26	26	26	25	27	100
Missouri Pacific	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¾	1,010
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	21¾	22½	100
*National Lead Company	29½	29⅜	29	29	29	29½	1,000
*National Lead Company pf.	81½	81⅜	81¼	81¼	81	81¾	7
National Linseed Oil	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	17	19	200
New-Jersey Central	86¾	87¼	86¼	86¼	86½	86¾	825
New-York Central	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	99	99½	23
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	30	30½	30	30¼	29⅞	30	1,400
New-York, L. E. & Western	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	10½	300
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	21	22	100
North American	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅝	265
Northern Pacific	3	3	3	3	3	3	200
Northern Pacific pf	16	16	16	16	15⅞	16	125
Ontario & Western	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅛	713
Pacific Mail	21⅞	22¾	21⅞	22¼	21½	22	1,500
Philadelphia & Reading	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛	1,300
Pullman Palace Car Co	155	155	155	155	154	155½	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	200
St. Paul & Omaha	30¼	30½	30	30	29¼	30	250
Southern Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝	17½	18	230
Southern Railway	10⅛	10¼	10	10	9¾	10	680
Southern Railway pf	32¼	32¼	31⅜	31⅜	32	32½	1,222
Texas Pacific	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	300
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	1	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	1	1½	410
Union Pacific	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	9½	9⅝	816
United States Cordage	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	2,120
United States Cordage pf	5⅞	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	5⅞	2,955
United States Cordage gtd	13½	14	13⅜	13½	12¾	13½	638
United States Rubber	42	42	42	42	41½	42¾	100
*United States Leather pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	61⅝	62¾	100
Wabash pf	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	12½	13½	375
Western Union Telegraph	87½	87⅝	87½	87½	87½	87⅝	743
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9	9⅛	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37⅛	37⅛	36¾	36¾	35½	38	100

Total sales 128,356

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

A, T & S F 4s 5,000 64½; 1,000 64¼; 5,000 64⅜
A, T & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 15,000 18; 1,000 17¾
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s 5,000s20F 46
B, C, R & N 1st 1,000 105; 1,500 104½; 500 105
Canada So 2d 9,000 104⅜
Cent of N J G M 5s 1,000s30F 111¾; 1,000 111⅝
Cent Pac 6s, 1897 1,000 101
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 3,000 103½
Ches & Ohio Con 6s 5,000 105
Ches & O Gen 4½s 5,000 73; 4,000 73⅛; 10,000 73; 13,000s3 73; 7,000 72⅜; 5,000 72⅝
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 1,000 91½
C, B & Q Deb 5s 9,000 100
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 5,000s15F 86⅜; 5,000 86½
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 1,000 96½; 2,000 96¾
Chi G L & C Co 1st 5,000 94
Chi & N W S F 5s 1,000 110¼
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000 100½
C, St L & N O 5s 1,000c 119
Chi, St L & N O 1st Cons 7s 10,000 120
C, St P, M & O Cons 3,000s20F 122
Chi & W Ind 1st 1,000 107
Col Coal & Iron 6s 6,000 94
Colorado Mid 1st 5,000 63½; 5,000 65
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 4,000s3 85½; 2,000 85½
Dul, So S & Atl 5s 2,000 104
E Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 2,000 102½; 5,000 102¾; 7,000 102¾
Erie 4th, Mortgage 2,000s20F 115½
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 4,000c 88⅝
G R & Ind 4½s 3,000 106
G B, W & St P Inc 20,000 3
H & T Cen G M 4s 5,000 62
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 2,500 98½; 2,000 98¼
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st 5,000 81¾
Knox & Ohio 1st 5,000 114
Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s 5,000 91½
L E & W 1st 5s 2,000 115
L E & W 2d 5s 1,000 103¼
Lo, N A & C Cons 1,000 95⅝
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000 71
Mich Cent 5s, 1931 2,000 118½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2,000 80; 5,000 79⅞
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 11,000 45½
Mo, Kan & East 1st 1,000 83
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s 6,000 90½
Morris & E Con, Gtd 10,000 140¼
Nash, C & St L Con 3,000 119
Nat Starch M Co 1st 2,000 93½
N Y Cent 1st, Coup 1,000 121⅞
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 3,000 101½
N Y, L E & W New 2d Consol 2,000 60; 4,000 59¾
N Y & Har 1st, Coup 10,000 117½
N Y & N E 7s 10,000 114¼
N Y & N J Tel 5s 2,000 104
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 2,000 90
Nor & W Gen Mtge 10,000 106½
Nor Pac 1st, Coup 1,000 112¼
Nor Pac 2d, Coup 5,000 85¼
Nor Pac Cons 5s 6,000 26½
Nor Pac Term 1st 1,000 98¼
Ore S L & Utah N Collat Trust 5s 2,000 23
Phil & Reading 2d Pf Inc 5,000 11⅞
3d Pf Inc 5,000 7½; 10,000 7¼; 5,000 7½
Phil & Read G M 4s Trust Co Certs 2,000 62; 3,000 61½
P & W 1st 4s 1,000 82¼
Rich & Danv 6s 1,000 118⅜
Rio Grande W 1st 1,000 64½
Rome & W Consol 1,000 117; 4,000 118
St L S W 1st 1,000 65¾; 20,000 66
St L S W 2d Inc 6,000 19; 11,000s3 19⅜; 5,000 19⅝; 10,000 19¾; 6,000 19½; 1,000 19⅜; 5,000 19¾; 5,000 19; 5,000 18¾
St P, M & M 1st Montana Cent 5s 1,000 101
St P, M & M 1st Con 6s, Red to 4½s 2,000 100¾; 5,000 101
St P, M & M 2d 1,000 118
St P & Nor Pac 6s 5,000 117
So Ry 1st 5s 8,000 86¾; 6,000 86¼; 5,000 86⅝; 5,000 86¼; 5,000 86¼; 10,000 86; 5,000 86⅛
San A & Ar Pass 1st 10,000 53
Tex & N O Cons 5s 7,000 89
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 84; 2,000 83¾; 4,000 84
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 11,000 22½
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 1,000 57½
Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000 103¼
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 1,000 85½; 1,000 86½; 5,000 87
U P Ext S F 8s 3,000 97½
U S Cordage Co 1st 3,000 50; 6,000 50½; 10,000 50
10,000s60F 49
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 105⅝; 7,000 105¼; 1,000 105½
Wabash R R 2d 6,000 66½; 5,000 66
Wabash Deb, Series B 1,000 21
West Shore Gtd 4s 2,000 104⅛
W N Y & Penn 1st 8,000 103½; 7,000 103¼; 3,000 103⅜
W N Y & Penn Pf Trust Co Certs 4,000 24⅝; 10,000 24⅜
W Nor Car 1st 6s 1,000 109; 5,000 109¼
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st 2,000 45½

Total sales $712,100

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	142	145
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	37½
American Coal	89	..
American C. Oil pf	62	63
American District Telegraph	..	45
Atlantic & Pacific	½	⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4½	6½
B. & So. Ill. pf	135	..
Boston A. L. pf	103	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	59
Burlington, C. R. & N.	85	90
Cedar F. & M.	4¾	6½
Central Pacific	13	14
Central & South American Tel	117½	122
Chicago & Alton	145	..
Chicago & Alton pf	160	175
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Cleveland & Pittsburg	154	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	..	24
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	..	75
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3½	5
Columbus, Hock. Val. & T.	19⅛	19¼
Columbus, Hock. Val. & T. pf	60	..
Commercial Cable	130	..
Denver & Rio Grande	11	12
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	7
*D., S. S. & A.	2¾	3½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	6	9
Evansville & Terre Haute	..	35
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	⅝	1¼
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	1¾	2¼
Homestake	18	..
Iowa Central pf	19	22
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	..	4
K. & D. M. pf	13	..
Laclede Gas	24⅝	25¾
Laclede Gas pf	82	83
Lake Erie & Western	15	16
Long Island	84	85½
Louisville, N. A. & C.	6½	7½
Louisville, N. A. & C. pf	21	23
Louisville, St. L. & T.	1	4
Mah. Coal R.	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	6½	7
Mexican National cfs	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	170½	190
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	45	48
Minn. Iron	..	40
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	14	14½
Mobile & Ohio	15	17
National Starch	5	8
National Starch 1st pf	45	60
National Starch 2d pf	20	35
New Central C	5	8
N. Y. & N. H.	195	198
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	29½
N. Y., S. & W.	13¼	13¾
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	38¼	39
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western	2¼	3
Norfolk & Western pf	12	13
Ontario Mining	5⅞	12½
Oregon Improvement	9	12
Oregon Railway & Navigation	18	21
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Peoria & Eastern	2	3½
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2½	3
Pittsburg & Western pf	28½	30¼
P., C., C. & St. L.	15	16¾
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	45	47
P., F. W. & C.	156	157
P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Rens. & Sar	180	..
R., W. & O.	113	115½
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅜	5
St. J. & G. I.	½	1½
St. Paul & Duluth	20	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	108	110
St. Paul, M. & M.	105	107
Silver bullion certs	59⅜	..
South. Carolina	..	59½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14¼	15
Toledo & O. C.	88	90
Toledo & O. C. pf	70¼	80
U. P., D. & G.	3¼	3⅞
United States Express	42	44
Utica & B. R.	150	..
United States Rubber pf	94	94½
*United States Leather	9	9½
Wabash	5½	6
Wells-Fargo Express	100	110
Wisconsin Central	2¼	3

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	10
Am. Sug. Ref.	90¼	90⅝	89⅜	89⅜	15,660
Am. Tobacco	89⅝	89⅝	89⅜	89⅜	50
Chicago Gas	74⅛	74⅛	73¼	73⅜	5,500
C., R. I. & P.	62	62⅛	61⅜	61⅜	1,060
C., B. & Q.	71	71⅞	70⅜	70⅜	3,030
Cent. of N. J.	86¾	87¼	86½	86½	150
C., M. & St. P.	55½	55⅝	55½	55½	7,500
Chi. & N. W.	92¾	92⅞	90⅝	90⅝	7,780
D., L. & W.	159	159	159	159	100
Dist. & C. F.	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	750
Gen. Electric	29	29¼	29	29¼	50
Manhattan	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	60
Mo. Pacific	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	10
Nat. Lead	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	60
Nat. Lin. Oil	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	150
N. Y. & N. E.	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30¼	400
Pacific Mail	21⅞	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	180
Phil. & Read.	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	380
Southern Ry.	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	20
U. S. Cordage	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4	120
U. S. Cord. pf.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	10
West. Union	87⅞	87⅞	87½	87⅝	480

Total sales 45,000

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Col. Mid. 1st	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	$3,000
E. T., V. & G. cn. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	2,000
L. E. & W. 1st	115	115	115	115	2,000
Nor. Pacific 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	5,000
R. G. W. 4s	64½	64½	64½	64½	4,000
St. L. S.W. 2d	19½	19½	19½	19½	15,000
South. Ry. 5s	86½	86½	86½	86½	3,000
Texas Pac. 2d	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	5,000
W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st	103½	103¾	103¼	103¼	2,000
Wabash 2d	66½	66½	66½	66½	5,000

Total sales $46,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con., C. & Va.	2.95	3.00	2.95	3.00	335
Chollar	.58	.58	.58	.58	250
Yellow Jacket	.60	.60	.60	.60	100

Total sales 685

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	53¾	53¾	53¼	53½	431,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Broadway	282
Lincoln National	585
Merchants' Exchange	110
Metropolitan	1½
Ninth National	120
Pacific	173
Seaboard National	169
Shoe and Leather	95
State of New-York	103
Third National	105
United States National	108
Western National	110

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	99
American Exchange Nat. Bank	155	158
American Bank Note	40	43
American Grocery 1st pf	25	40
American Typefounders'	1	3
American Typefounders' pf	18	22
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	180	195
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	102	..
†Atlantic Trust	195	215
Barney Dumping Boat Company	8½	12
Barney & Smith Car common	16	18
Barney & Smith pf. stock	87½	91
‡Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf	..	67
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	95	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	10½	12½
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	66½	70½
Brooklyn City Railroad	157	160
Brooklyn Gas Company	122½	..
Brooklyn Traction	10	12
Brooklyn Traction pf	54	58½
‡B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103⅝	104⅛
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101¾	102¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66½	68½
Celluloid Company stock	..	63
Central & South Am. Tel	117½	121
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	114½	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Central National Bank	118	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	130	135
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	67
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	50
Columbus Street Railway stock	46	48¼
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	66	70
Continental Trust	160	167
Camp Shipyard stock	87	92
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	95
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	155	157½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	107½	110½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	178	180½
Eighth Avenue	310	..
‡Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
Fourth National Bank	180	187
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	56½	59
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	56	59
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	322	..
Gallatin National Bank	308	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.	104½	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	105	110
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	95	97
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105	106
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	8	11
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	39
Hudson River Telephone Co.	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	134½	136½
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101¾	..
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	76½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	104½	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	56½
Journeay & Burnham	..	46
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	94
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
†Kings County Elevated	2	5
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	167
Lafayette Gas Company stock	82	..
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	83	84½
Long Island Traction	8¾	9
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	35

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

National City — 52 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York — 35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank — Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company — 39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., 234 Fifth Av. — 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

OREGON SHORT LINE
AND
UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Committee now represents more than three-fifths of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds afloat and strongly urges all holders of these bonds who have not yet deposited them to do so forthwith with the American Loan & Trust Co. in Boston or the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co. in New-York.

A crisis in the affairs of the company is at hand. The present condition of affairs cannot continue much longer. The bondholders must act together either to secure the full value of their property if Congressional legislation permits a reorganization of the Union Pacific system to protect it if the first mortgage bondholders attempt foreclosure, as has been suggested, or to realize their own share if foreclosure of their own mortgages becomes necessary. Those who act alone will find it practically impossible to secure either result.

The hearing on the petition for a separate receivership of your property has been postponed to March 5, and the time for the deposit of bonds is therefore extended to Feb. 20, after which date a penalty will be imposed.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co., New-York.)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Brothers & Co., New-York.)
W. S. FITZ, Boston.
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston.)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President the State Trust Co., New-York.)
COMMITTEE.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

DISTILLING & CATTLE FEEDING CO.

Reorganization.

No. 2 Nassau St., New-York, Feb. 7th, 1895.

THE UNDERSIGNED, at the request of the holders of more than a majority of the entire capital stock of the DISTILLING & CATTLE FEEDING COMPANY, have agreed to act as a Reorganization Committee of said Company.

A careful examination into the books, accounts, and general condition of the company is now being made by expert accountants.

As soon as possible a plan of reorganization will be presented, with full information as to the affairs of the corporation.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD,
JULES S. BACHE,
WM. E. HUTTON,
COMMITTEE.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above, that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 10th, 1895,** after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF A DEED OF TRUST executed by THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following-numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

Of £200 Sterling,
Nos. 19, 79, 80, 461, 663, and 653, and
Of £100 Sterling,
Nos. 84, 98, 191, 251, 345, 485, and 586.

And on behalf of THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D. 1895, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

£ CHEQUES
OF THE CHECQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances,
HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS.
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

Wisconsin Central Railway System.

Referring to our previous notices, we would state that a Bondholders' Agreement has now been prepared, copies of which may be obtained from the United States Trust Company of New-York, or from members of the Committee. The agreement will become operative when a majority of First Mortgage Bonds of the Wisconsin Central Company has been deposited thereunder. The Committee now invites all holders of First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds and all holders of Income Bonds of the Wisconsin Central Company to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company under the said agreement. The agreement provides that if any depositor shall be dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization submitted by the Committee, or if no plan shall be adopted before April 1, 1896, he may withdraw his bonds in the manner specified in the agreement.

The United States Trust Company, as depositary, will issue engraved certificates for bonds deposited, and the committee will make application to the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges for the listing of said certificates as soon as it is in position so to do.

Bondholders in Boston may deliver their Bonds to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 50 State St., who will forward the same to the United States Trust Company in New-York and procure the necessary receipts therefor, without expense to the depositors.

GEORGE COPPELL,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
ROWLAND HAZARD,
GERALD L. HOYT,
FRED T. GATES,
JAMES C. COLGATE,
EDWIN H. ABBOT,
Charles C. Beaman,
Geo. Welwood Murray,
Counsel.
Reorganization Committee.

JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place, New-York.
New-York, Feb. 8, 1895.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY

JUNIOR SECURITIES
PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Referring to our circular of Jan. 15, 1895, we urge holders of junior securities, including stock, to deposit the same **before March 15th next** with either of the depositaries named below, from whom copies of the circular may be obtained on application.

DEPOSITARIES:
FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New-York, 22 William St., N. Y.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO., 325 to 331 Chestnut St., Phila.
CREDIT LYONNAIS, 40 Lombard St., London, E. C.

Dated Jan. 29, 1895.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Chairman,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
SIMON WORMSER,
EMANUEL LEHMAN.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel.
WM. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND

BONDS.

Holders of these bonds wishing to avail themselves of the proposed settlement with the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Co. must deposit their bonds with us on or before Feb. 15, 1895.

Circulars and full information can be had at our office.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,
24 Nassau St., New-York.
Feb. 5, 1895.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,
CHICAGO,
Having been appointed fiscal agents for
LEE COUNTY, IOWA,

will redeem at their offices, Chicago, Ill., the 6 per cent. bonds of said County, maturing March 1, 1895.

Holders of said bonds may present same for collection at
N. W. HARRIS & CO., 15 Wall St., N. Y., or 70 State St., Boston.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, 1895.

Notice—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st day of March next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 9th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, Feb. 14, 1895.

DIVIDEND NO. 199.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for January, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 25th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
80 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
59 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 13, 1895.

The transfer books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Feb. 15 to the morning of March 2. W. L. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 Wall St.,
New-York, Feb. 14, 1895.

At the annual election for Directors of this company, held at this office on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

AUGUSTUS COLSON,	GEORGE H. SMITH,
T. HENRY DEWEY,	GEO. H. SOUTHARD,
CHARLES A. HULL,	GEORGE A. STANTON,
WILLIAM E. LOWE,	ALBERT P. WELLS,
WM. R. McCULLOUGH,	W. EDWIN THORP,
SOLOMON MEAD,	WILLIAM I. KEELER.
JAMES MITCHELL,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board Augustus Colson was unanimously re-elected President and Charles A. Hull was unanimously re-elected Vice President for the ensuing year.

CHARLES A. HULL, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New-York, Feb. 9, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1895, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors for the ensuing two years.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, February 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, March 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South St., Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, as above, on the 20th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 9th inst., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 21st inst.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.
Notice of Shareholders' Meeting.

In pursuance of the provisions of article 58 of the bylaws, the shareholders are called upon to attend the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING which will be held on Tuesday, March 12, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.

In order to attend the meeting shareholders must deposit their shares in this city (Mexico) at the offices of the bank, before 12 o'clock, on March 11; in New-York with Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., agents, No. 15 Wall St., and in London with Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., agents, 60 Old Broad St., at such hour and date as the said agents may fix.

The meeting is called for the following purposes:

1st—To examine and approve the accounts of the bank for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

2d—Division of the profits.

3d—Election of five Directors, of which three of the Local Board and two of the New-York Board, to replace the five Directors of both Boards of the first section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of March 8, 1892, and in accordance with articles 139 to 142 of the bylaws.

5th—To resolve regarding the admission in payment of shares of the bank, in order to cover part of the credit against the firm of P. Martin & Co. in liquidation.

6th—Election of two inspectors and their supplementaries for the present year.

7th—Election of a committee of two, and their supplementaries, on accounts, for the present year.

8th—Fees for the Committee on Accounts.

For the better information of the shareholders, they are referred to articles 60, 61, 62, and 63 of the bylaws.

Mexico, January 23, 1895.

J. DE TERESA MIRANDA, President.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—David A. McLeod, doing a building business as David McLeod & Son at 132 Park Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to George G. Inc, giving preferences for $6,974 for discounted notes, as follows: Andrew De Voe, $1,274; West Side Bank, $2,500; Phenix National Bank, $1,700; Charles A. Cowen, $1,500. The business is one of the oldest in that line in the city, having been established fifty-three years ago by the assignor's father, David McLeod, who died in 1884. David A. McLeod became a partner in the concern in 1883, and has been sole owner of the business since April, 1891. His statement in June last showed assets of $130,000, and liabilities of $75,000. For the past eight months he has been erecting on contract a laboratory for W. H. Schieffelin & Co., at St. Ann's Avenue and Southern Boulevard. Mechanics' liens were filed against him yesterday by the H. B. Smith Company for $2,900, Charles A. Cowen for $4,046, and James Armstrong for $2,350. A judgment was also obtained against Mr. McLeod a few days ago for $1,255 by the First National Bank of Glens Falls N. Y.

—James W. Gerard, Jr., has been appointed receiver of the property, 221 East Twenty-second Street and 630 East Thirteenth Street, which formerly belonged to Harry Von Hafen of Wantagh, L. I., on the application of Bernard Hudson, a judgment creditor, for $8,839. Mr. Von Hafen conveyed this property to his wife, Dorette, as a gift on Nov. 9, 1893. The transfer has now been set aside by the Supreme Court in a suit brought by Mr. Hudson.

—Judgment for $13,978 was entered yesterday against Oliver P. Posey in favor of Job E. Hedges, as assignee of H. H. Warner, on two notes made by Mr. Posey in 1889, one at Chicago and the other at Whitewater, Wis., to the order of H. H. Warner & Co. of Rochester. Mr. Posey claimed that he and Mr. Warner were in partnership for exploiting mining properties, and that Mr. Warner owes him more than the amount of the notes.

—Moses Herrman has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Stern & Co., wholesale dealers in men's furnishing goods at 687 Broadway, who failed on Oct. 24, 1894, on the application of M. Warley Platzek, attorney for the Mark Manufacturing Company, which obtained a judgment against the firm for $10,046, all of which has since been paid except $500.

—Several suits were begun yesterday against the Electric Construction and Supply Company of 18 Cortlandt Street by persons having claims against the company, among them being the following: Francis R. Upton, $3,500; Michael Ward & Co., $350; Michael O'Leary, $325.

—Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed here yesterday against Paul C. Grening for $27,809, in favor of W. A. Dykman as receiver of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, which judgment was assigned on Feb. 11 to the Kingsland Land Company.

—Waldorf H. Phillips has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Emil Onesorg, who kept a lager beer saloon at 431 East Seventy-third Street, on the application of Adolf Charwat.

—The stock of Charles A. Axtmann, roofer at 1,585 Third Avenue, has been levied on by the Sheriff on a claim for $1,267 in favor of J. Edward Ireland.

—The Beehive dry goods store of Marks Brothers, at Birmingham, Ala., was attached yesterday by the H. E. Claflin Co. of New-York and others for $7,000.

—Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed here yesterday against Spencer Aldrich for $4,754 in favor of Thomas H. Robbins.

—The schedules of Charles Abel, furrier at 259 Greene Street, show liabilities of $8,062, nominal assets of $11,656, and actual assets of $7,143.

—Daniel J. Early has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Edward Anderson on the application of Andreas Berhenne.

—Deficiency judgment for $10,711 was docketed yesterday against James Tilson in favor of William Rankin.

—The Smith Shoe Company of Birmingham, Ala., has assigned to R. E. Collins.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Keeseville Shirt Company of Keeseville, Essex County; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles F. Crosby, Frederic T. Platt of Troy, George H. Carroll and Libbie T. Carroll of Keeseville.

Metropolitan Merchants' Association of New-York City: To collect accounts, manage compromises and settlements, investigate failures, &c; capital, $1,000. Directors—William B. Miller, Leo Levy, William I. Speigelberg, Gustav Schnaier, Nelson A. Miller, Abraham Rosenthal of New-York City.

The Interior Conduit and Insulation Company of New-York City: Certificate to increase capital stock from $1,250,000 to $1,575,000. The amount of debts and liabilities of the company is $191,456.

The International Bell Telephone Company, Limited, of New-York City: Certificate of reduction of capital stock from $1,700,000 to $1,000,000; the whole amount of the company's debts and liabilities does not exceed $200,000.

The Hospital Must Have Money.

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 14.—The Flushing Hospital, unless prompt financial assistance is forthcoming, will be compelled to close its doors.

With no support other than through charitable sources and by voluntary contribution, the struggle the managers have had to meet the necessary expenses has proved too severe, and abandonment is now contemplated.

A final attempt, however, to secure assistance from the Town Treasury is being made. A petition is in circulation calling on Senator Childs and Assemblyman Fairbrother to introduce a bill authorizing the Town Board of Flushing to raise $3,000 annually by taxation for the support of the hospital. Three thousand dollars additional income has been guaranteed by individuals.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Slow and Prices Steady

TRADING MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Easy —Cotton Dull—Coffee Steady.

The grain markets were without particular features, and the trading was confined to the local scalpers, with prices hardly changed from yesterday. Cables showed unimportant changes, and the Western news was without special life. Provisions declined early, but rallied late in the day on an increased inquiry. Cotton and coffee were very dull and a shade higher, but without special influence.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	56½@ 50⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	49¼@ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33⅜@ ..
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @ 2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5⅝@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @ 18
Pork, mess	11.25 @12.00
Lard, Western steam	6.90 @ ..
Beef, family	9.75 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	25 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	3⅜@ 4 1-16
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10⅜@ 12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¼@ ..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake	9.70 @ 9.75
Lead	3.12½@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were without important features, and the trading was of a local character, with the close firm and unchanged from Wednesday. Cables were unchanged and the Western reports unimportant. Spot was dull, but firm at unaltered prices. Sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at ⅝c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅜c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10¾c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 57⅞c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69½c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 67⅞c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61½c....Clearances hence, 70,150 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 135,303 bushels....Receipts, 17,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 33,709 bushels; in the interior, 77,554 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and declined ⅝c with wheat and on local realizing; rallied ⅝c with the West and on firmer cables, declined ⅛c, and closed steady at ⅜c advance, with a moderate trade. Spot was more active and firmer. Sales, 55,500 bushels, including 17,000 bushels ungraded mixed, for export, at ¼c under May, delivered; the trade bought 8,500 bushels No. 2 mixed at 50⅝c, delivered; 13,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49¼c, delivered; 7,000 bushels yellow at 49⅝c, elevator, and 10,000 bushels ungraded mixed at May price, delivered....Receipts, 1,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 43,001 bushels; in the interior, 158,140 bushels....Clearances hence, 8,510 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 42,705 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and ⅛@¼c higher, influenced by corn and the West, with trading entirely local. Spot were in light demand, but quoted firm....Sales, 45,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36¾@36⅞c for 29,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36¼c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾c; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c: No. 2 mixed, 34¾c; track mixed, 34@35c; track white, 37@41½c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 12,600 bushels; exports none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	.. @..	56⅝
March	30,000	57 @57¼	57¼
May	920,000	58 3-16@58 9-16	58⅝
June	....	.. @..	58⅝
July	215,000	58 13-16@59 1-16	58⅞
August	40,000	59⅛@59¼	59⅛
September	....	.. @..	59⅝
December	40,000	62⅝@62½	62⅜
Total	1,245,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	.. @..	48⅝
May	320,000	48⅝@49 5-16	49⅛
July	10,000	49½@..	49½
Total	330,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	.. @..	33¼
March	5,000	33¼@..	33¼
May	50,000	33 @33¼	33¼
No. 2 white—			
February	....	.. @..	36½
March	....	.. @..	36½
May	10,000	36¼@..	36¼
Total	65,000		

FLOUR—Demand was very moderate, as receivers continued to ask full prices; sales, 6,600 bbls, including 600 bbls bakers' extra at $2.50; 450 bbls Spring patents at $3.65; 1,000 bbls Winter No. 1 at $2.15@$2.20, in sacks; 300 bbls Kansas straights at $2.75, in sacks; 300 sacks Winter patents at $2.65; 500 sacks No. 1 Spring at $2.10; 450 bbls Winter No. 1 at $2.25@$2.30; 300 bbls Winter clear at $2.60; 2,200 bbls City Mill patents, 350 bbls clear, and 125 bbls No. 2, within our range....Arrivals, 10,782 bbls and 8,125 sacks; exports, 505 bbls and 5,318 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 18,473 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels. Nominal.
Fine	.....@	$2.10@$2.15
Supers	$1.95@2.05	2.10@ 2.25
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.40@ 2.65
Straights	2.40@ 2.60	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts.	.....@	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.81	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	.....@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	.....@	.....@ 3.35
City No. 2	.....@	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	.....@	2.20@ 2.30
City fine	.....@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@	@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.10@2.30	2.40@2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.25@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.70@$1.80 for spot, and $1.75, to arrive; 50@53c for Japanese grain; silver, 50@54c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet but firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white, do, $2.80@$2.95; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90@92c for Western and 93@95c for city; yellow, $1.08; white, $1.10.

OATMEAL—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@55c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boat loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Unchanged and quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85@87½c. Oil-meal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cotton meal, $15@$17, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEED—There is a firm market, with a moderate amount of business. Quoted at 9@9½c for No. 1 and 9¾@9¾c for fancy as asking rates. Other seeds are nominal.

OIL.

COTTONSEED—There is a very regular market, and for nice lots of yellow decided firmness, without an absolute change in prices. There is not much of any grade coming forward, and parties who have most of the time steady supplies to offer are now practically without assortments. The prospects for the near future are not favorable for a material increase of the offerings here, with the sections usually shipping to this market holding moderate supplies, and to a fair extent against selling at present. It is more difficult to buy crude in barrels here at 22c; that is the best bid, with 22½c asked. Prime yellow is at 26½c, and a little better grade at 27c, with good off yellow at 26c asked, and 25½c bid for export. White at 30c. Sales are 75 bbls crude at 22c, 125 bbls prime yellow at 26½c, 62 bbls off grade do at 26c, and 50 bbls butter grade at 29c. The mills sold 10 tanks crude in bulk at 18c. COCOANUT OIL remains slow; Ceylon at 5.12@5.25c. Cochin is 5¼@5½c. LINSEED OIL is in fair jobbing demand; city quoted at 59c and State at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is slow, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—Oil opened 107; highest, 107¼; lowest and closed, 105⅞.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The early market was weak, with declines of 15c on pork, 5 points on lard, and 7 points on ribs, though easy prices of hogs and freer offerings than wanted, while demands for the products were small. There was a slight reaction on later dealings, under a little trading from the packers. The export movements at the West were fair, but here were slow generally, with little Continent demand for lard. Chicago estimates receipts of hogs for to-day at 33,000 head. The week's hog packing was 320,000 head; same time last year, 210,000 head.

LARD was weak early, and closed steady at a slight decline. Trading was slack all around, with the export interest here especially tame. Sale of 125 tcs cash at $6.90, closing at $6.90. City steam is generally at $6.50, with occasional lots at $6.62½; sales of 90 tcs at $6.50. Options—No sales; February closed at $6.85, nominal; May at $6.97, nominal. Refined is quiet; Continent at $7.35; South American at $7.70. Compound lard is slow; quoted at $5.12½@$5.37½. The West closed at $6.47 for February, while May was at $6.60@$6.65 asked, closing at $6.62 bid.

PORK—Exporters were buying a little more freely here, taking 300 bbls mess, and at generally steady prices. The West was down 15c, and receipts big, closing steady; February closed at $9.90; May was at $10.10@$10.17, closing at $10.15. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$12; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, in lots, $11.50@$14.50.

BACON—Export inquiry here was slow, with short clear at $5.80. At the West, short ribs were down 7 points and reacted 2 points, closing steady, with February, closing at $5.10; May closed at $5.27 bid, and July at $5.42.

BEEF—The export demand continues quiet, and on home account the business is moderate. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—Trading continues slack, with prices unsettled and favoring buyers. Quoted prices are $16 here and $15 at the West.

CUTMEATS—Western meats are strong in price under increasing demands from the Eastern trade. City meats have a better inquiry, but stronger prices held interfere with business. Sales were 16,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 5⅝@5¾c, and 10 lb at 6c, 25 boxes bellies at 5⅞, and 1,200 pickled hams at 8@8¼. City pickled hams, 8@8½c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 12-lb do, 5¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 6@6¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are steady and unchanged. Receipts at the West, 60,543 head; same time last year, 73,097 head. Chicago—Receipts, 33,000 head; fairly active; opened strong; closed weak; $3.85@$4.45; left over, 6,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,000 head; opened strong; closed steady; $3.75@$4.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,970 head; steady; $3.80@$4.30. Omaha—Receipts, 5,500 head; opened steady to strong; $3.55@$4.10. Pittsburg—Active; $4.20@$4.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; firm; $3.75@$4.20. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.15@$4.25. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,000 head; active, $4@$4.40. Quotations here are 57⅛c for heavy, 57¼c for 180 lb, 57⅝@6c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6⅛@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—Trading continues quiet, with the situation unchanged. City is held at 4¼c, and no sales as yet made under that price, although 4⅛c is reported as the best bid. Country is at 4⅜@4⅝c, packages free; sales of 75,000 lb, chiefly at 4½c for prime.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is without further business; the last sale of Western was at 7⅞c. City is held at 8½c. Oleostearine is offered with reserve, and 6¾c asked, while 6¼c is bid. Chicago, is still at 7c. Oleo Oil at Rotterdam—Sales of Harrison and United at 48 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were again neglected and closed unchanged to 5 points higher, simply with the advanced foreign markets. Havre was steady at 5f advance, and Hamburg quiet and partly ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16¼c for No. 7 and 15c for No. 8. Sales, 1,000 bags Santos, No. 5 to No. 8, at 16¼c; 3,300 bags Bahia, 1,500 bags Costa Rica, 500 bags Jamaica, and 200 bags Maracaibo, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 750 bags at 14.55c; total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 250 bags at 14.70c; May, 250 bags at 14.50c, 250 bags at 14.45c; July, 250 bags at 14.45c; September, 750 bags at 14.50c; total, 1,750 bags; total for day, 2,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	.....@	.....@ ....
February	14.60@14.70	15.90@16.00
March	14.65@14.70	15.55@15.60
April	14.55@14.65	15.25@15.35

bushels. May closed a shade higher than yesterday. Oash oats were ¼c higher.

RYE was firm; the demand was good, and offerings light. On the regular market, No. 2 was nominally 52c. A few cars of that grade sold at 53½c, free on board. Receipts were 6 cars. May was 53c bid.

BARLLEY was steady. The offerings were sufficiently large to satisfy the demand. Receipts were 46 cars. No. 4 sold at 53c; No. 3 from 54c to 55½c; No. 2, 55½@56½c. In store, No. 2 was on sale at 55½c, cash or future delivery.

PROVISIONS—There were 110,000 head more of hogs packed during the past week than were packed during the corresponding week of 1804, according to The Cincinnati Price Current. With this statement before them, and with a lower market for live hogs at the stockyards to-day, there was no effort made to do much buying of product to-day. Lower prices ruled, and the close was 10c under yesterday for May pork, 2½c lower for May lard, and 7½c lower for May ribs. Receipts and shipments were moderate. Domestic markets were dull, and foreign easy. The cash market was steady, a fair business being transacted.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 2 cars; corn, 210 cars; oats, 150 cars; hogs, 34,000 head.

FREIGHTS were unsettled. It is claimed that the grain rate is being shaded, although agents say they are getting 20c on grain and flour to New-York. The provision rate is cut 2½c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Feb	50½@..	50¾@..	50¾@..	50¾@..
May	53¾@..	53⅝@53¾	53⅛@..	53⅜@..
July	54 @54⅛	54⅜@54½	54 @54⅛	54⅛@54⅜
Corn No. 2—				
Feb	42⅛@..	43⅛@..	42⅜@..	43 @..
May	44⅝@44⅞	45¼@..	44⅜@..	45⅛@45¼
July	44⅜@44½	45¼@..	44¼@44⅜	44⅞@..
Oats No. 2—				
Feb	27⅜@..	28¼@..	27⅜@..	27⅝@..
May	28⅞@29	29⅜@..	28⅞@29	29⅛@..
June	28⅞@..	29⅛@..	28⅞@..	29 @..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
May	$10.10	$10.15	$10.10	$10.15
Lard, per 100 lb—				
May	6.62½	6.62½	6.60	6.62½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
May	5.25	5.27½	5.25	5.27½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—The situation was without change; prices were steady. No. 2 Spring wheat, 53⅜@56¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 53@56c, by sample: No. 2 red, 50⅜@50¾c; No. 2 corn, 43c; No. 2 oats, 28¼@28¾c; No. 2 rye, 52c, nominal; No. 2 barley, 55½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.39½@$1.41; prime timothy seed, $5.70, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $10@$10.20; lard, per 100 lb, $6.55@$6.57½; short rib sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.62½@$4.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.55; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars: Cutloaf, $4.69; granulated, $3.94; standard A, $3.82 per bbl; linseed oil, as quoted by National Linseed Oil Company: Raw, 57c; boiled, 60c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	8,417	11,223
Wheat, bushels	10,846	9,974
Corn, bushels	124,140	25,251
Oats, bushels	141,900	95,652
Rye, bushels	6,500	14,201
Barley, bushels	47,980	14,770

On the Produce Exchange to-day, the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 23½c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 17@19c. Eggs lower; fresh stock, 19c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—Flour dull; receipts, 1,800 bbls; shipments, 9,200 bbls; choice, $1.80@$1.90; fancy, $2.05@$2.15; extra fancy, $2.25@$2.35; patents, $2.50@$2.60. Bran steady; this side, at mill, sacked, 65@66c; bulk, country points, 55@56c. Wheat higher; receipts, 2,000 bushels; shipments, 31,000 bushels; February, 53¾c; May, 52⅝c; July, 52c. Corn higher; receipts, 23,000 bushels; shipments, 28,000 bushels; February, 40¾c; May, 42c; July, 42⅜c. Oats higher; receipts, 16,000 bushels; shipments, 10,000 bushels; February and May, 30c. Eggs unchanged at 20c. Pork—Standard mess, $10.10@$10.15. Lard—Prime steam and choice, $6.50. Dry-Salted Meats—Shoulders, 4⅝c; long clear, 5¼c; clear ribs, 5.20c; short clear, 5.30c. Bacon very scarce; packed shoulders, 5¼c; ribs, 5¾c; short clear, 6c. High wines steady at 1.22. Wool—Missouri and Illinois, medium, 14@15c; braid and low, 12@14c; light fine, 10@11c; heavy fine, 8@9c; Texas—Medium, 10@13c; braid and low, 8@10c; light fine, 7@9c; heavy fine, 5@7c; slightly burry, 10@11c; hard burry, 5c; Southern, hard burry, 7c. Bagging—Order prices, 1¾ lb, 4¾c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lb, 5⅝c. Iron ties, 65c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead lower at 92½c. Spelter higher at 97½c.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The demand for wool from manufacturers has been good, and the sales for the week were 3,517,000 lb, of which 2,871,000 lb were domestic and 700,000 lb of foreign. Fleece are lower for Ohio fine, with sales of XX and XX and above at 16½@17c, X at 15½@16c, and No. 1 at 18@20c. Michigan wool dull at 15c for X and 18@19c for No. 1. Unwashed and unmerchantable fleece sold quite freely at 10@12c. Unwashed combing wools are firm and in demand at 17@18c for ¼ and ⅜ blood, with some holders asking 19c. Washed combing wool firm at 20@21c, and fine delaine sells at 18@19c for Ohio and 17c for Territory. Texas wools are active request and sell at 10@12c, principally at 30 @32c. Clean California, Texas, and Oregon wools sell at about the same prices as Territory, with considerable doing in Oregon. Pulled wool in good demand and firm at 20@25c for good super and combing. Australian wool sells freely at 16@21c, as to quality. Cape sold at 14@15c and Canadian at 21@22c. Foreign carpet wools are quiet and steady.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—A very dull wheat market is what traders participated in to-day. From first to last there was not a bright spot, except for a few minutes, when a bulge in corn had a favorable effect on wheat. May closed yesterday at 55⅞c, opened to-day at 55¾c, firmed to 56⅛@56¼c, and closed at 56¼c. July closed yesterday at 56⅝c, opened to-day at the same, and closed at 56⅝c, which was the high point for the day. The cash wheat market was dull, and sales and offerings were light. The prices were firm at about 57¼c for No. 1 Northern. Receipts, 102 cars, against 197 cars last year. On track, No. 1 hard, cash, 56c; No. 1 Northern, cash and February, 55¼c. Corn—No. 3 quoted at 40c; weaker. Oats steady; No. 3 white quoted at 30c; No. 3, 29¾c. Flour steady at $3@$3.35 for patents and $1.90@$2.30 for bakers'. Production 25,000 bbls; shipments, 23,000 bbls. Bran, in bulk, $11.50@$12; in sacks, $12.75@ $13.75. Shorts, common, bulk, $13; fancy, in bulk, $13.50.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, light supply. There is a fair milling demand and prices are well sustained; No. 2 red, track, 55c. Corn —Market quiet; offerings small; better demand; mixed ear, track, 43c; No. 2 mixed, track, 43c; No. 2 mixed, track, 44½c; No. 2 yellow, track, 44½c; No. 2 white mixed, track, 44½c. Oats—Receipts continue light; moderate demand; market steady; No. 2 white, heavy, track, 34c; No. 2 mixed, track, 31½c. Pork quiet; steady; mess, $10.05; clear mess, $11.75; family, $11.75. Lard steady; fair demand; steam leaf, $6.87; kettle lard, $6.87; prime steam steady at $6.45 @$6.50. Dry-salted meats steady; loose shoulders, 4¾c; loose short ribs, 5¼c; loose short clear sides, 5½c; box meats, ¼c more. Bacon steady; not much demand; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short rib sides, 6c; loose short clear sides, 6⅜c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Eggs—Receipts more liberal; light demand; fresh, 22c. Whisky steady; sales, 539 bbls at $1.22.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 14.—Wheat in store opened quiet, and a moderate business was done. Sample wheat was firmer and in fair demand. May wheat opened at 54c, rose to 54¼c, and closed at that figure, with cash at 53⅜c. Barley steady; moderate supply; demand brisk; 2 cars, track, sold on switched, 54¼@54½c; extra, No. 3, do, 53⅜c. Corn steady; demand fair; No. 3, 46⅛@47c. Oats firmer and in more active demand; supply moderate; No. 2 white, 31@31¼c; No. 3 do, 30¾@31c. Rye firmer; ¾c higher; No. 1, 53c. Flour quiet; unchanged. Millstuffs steady and quiet. Provisions lower; mess pork, $9.80 for cash and $10.15 for May; prime steam lard, 6.45c for cash and 6.60c for May. Receipts—Flour, 2,700 bbls; wheat, 17,000 bushels; corn, 6,500 bushels; oats, 15,000 bushels; barley, 19,000 bushels; rye, 600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,900 bbls; corn, 600 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels; barley, 25,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14.—Spring wheat—Sales, 8,700 bushels new No. 1 hard, 64¼c; 1,500 bushels do at 64½c. Closing prices; New No. 1 hard, 64¾c; new No. 1 Northern, 63⅝@63¾c; old No. 1 Northern, 64¾c. Winter wheat closed dull; no demand. No. 2 red, 58c; No. 1 white, 60c, on track. Corn closed dull; firm; No. 3 yellow, 46@46½c; No. 3 corn, 45¼@45¾c; new billing on stock. Sales, 8 cars No. 3 yellow at 45⅝@46¾c; 5 cars No. 3 corn, 45@45¾c. Oats closed quiet and easy; No. 2 white, new billed, 35¾c; sales, 5 cars No. 2 white, old billing, at 35½c. Barley—Market dull; unchanged. Rye nominal; No. 2, 54c asked, in store. Flour dull and weak; unchanged. Milfeed firm; unchanged. Receipts—Corn, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; corn, 32,000 bushels.

DULUTH, Feb. 14.—It was a slow, draggy market to-day, with only a few transactions in futures and little in cash. The only purchases known were 1 car Northern at 57¾c, 1 car No. 1 hard at 58¾c, and a lot amounting to about 30,000 bushels at ⅛c over May. News was sluggish, and there was no marked improvement in any directions. Puts and calls sold ⅛c from the close either way. The close: No. 1 hard, cash and February, 58¾c; May, 59¾c; July, 60¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash and February, 56⅝c; May, 58¼c; July, 59c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 53⅜c; No. 3, 50⅝c; rejected, 47⅝c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 58⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 57¼c; receipts, 30,000 bushels; shipments, 500 bushels; inspected, 55 cars; last year, 111 cars.

PEORIA, Feb. 14.—Corn easy; No. 2, 40¼c; No. 3, 39¼c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 30¼@30¾c; No. 3 white, 29⅝@30c. Rye scarce; nominal; No. 2, 54@55c. Whisky firm; high wines, $1.22. Receipts—Wheat, 1,800 bushels; corn, 85,000 bushels; oats, 58,000 bushels; rye, 1,200 bushels; barley, 18,000 bushels. May closed a shade higher than yesterday. Cash oats were ¼c higher.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14.

BEEVES—Receipts, 102 cars, or 1,784 head: 50 cars for export alive and dressed, 34 cars for city slaughterers' home use, and 18 cars for the market. No trading; feeling a trifle weak. City-dressed native sides rather easier at 7¼@9c for ordinary to good quality, with extra do selling as high as 9½c. To-day's cables quote the London market rather lower for live cattle at 11@12c lb, dressed weight, with a few tops bringing 12½c. Shipments on the England, 300 cattle for M. Goldsmith and 200 head for D. H. Sherman.

CALVES—Receipts, 288 head, mainly veals, of which 62 head went direct to butchers. Demand brisk and all quickly sold at fully sustained prices, or at $5@$8 100 lb for inferior to prime veals, and $3@ $3.12½ for barnyard calves and yearlings. Dressed calves unchanged for best grades, but ½c lower for common stock. City-dressed veals sold at 8@12c lb, and a few choice carcasses at 12½c; country-dressed at 7@11c, and little calves at 5@6½c.—SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—49 veals, 134 lb average, at $8 100 lb; 31 do, 146 lb, at $8; 18 do, 133 lb, at $8; 1 do, 128 lb, at $7.75; 10 do, 125 lb, at $6; 6 do, 113 lb, at $6; 12 do, 110 lb, at $5; 5 yearlings, 206 lb, at $3. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—20 veals, 127 lb, at $7.60. G. DILLENBACK—5 veals, 130 lb, at $8; 1 do, 130 lb, at $5. S. SANDERS—13 barnyard calves, 249 lb, at $3; 5 veals, 116 lb, at $8; 1 do, 150 lb, at $8; 1 do, 90 lb, at $6. S. JUDD & CO.—3 veals, 110 to 115 lb, at $8; 2 do, 105 lb, at $7.50; 7 do, 126 lb, at $7.50; 19 barnyard calves, 300 lb, at $3.12½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including some arrivals late yesterday, were 85½ cars, or 17,015 head: 45½ cars at Jersey City, 20 cars at Sixtieth Street, 13 cars at West Fortieth Street, and 7 cars at other points. The arrivals included 4 cars for export alive, 30½ cars for slaughterers, and 51 cars for the market. Opening sales in some cases were at fully sustained prices, but the unexpectedly heavy supplies at Jersey City gave buyers the advantage, and there was a drop of 25@35c at these yards, with some sales probably 40c lower; about 8 cars were to sell at the close; ordinary to good sheep sold at $3.50@$5 100 lb, closed at $2.75@$3; common to prime lambs at $4.87½@$6.12½, and a deck of extra do early in the day at $6.25; several cars of mixed stock sold at the range of $4@$5.50. Dressed mutton lower at 7@9½c lb, with general sales at 7@9c; dressed lambs sold early in the day up to 11@12½c, but at the close very few sales exceeded 10c.—SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—95 Michigan lambs, (extra,) 84 lb average, at $6.25 100 lb; 228 do, 63 lb, at $5; 239 do, 58 lb, at $4.87½; 210 State do, 74 lb, at $5.75; 113 do, 60 lb, at $5; 93 Indiana do, 70 lb, at $5; 97 do, 65 lb, at $4.75; 87 Pennsylvania sheep, 86 lb, at $3.50; 231 Western do, 77 lb, at $4.25; 134 do, 70 lb, at $3; 63 Indiana do, 130 lb, at $4.75; 78 do, 108 lb, at $4.50; 141 do, 117 lb, at $4.60; 87 do, 91 lb, at $3.50; 193 do (few lambs,) 80 lb, at $4.60; 247 sheep and lambs, 89 lb, at $4.50. S. SANDERS—177 State lambs, 74 lb, at $5.85; 44 do, 76 lb, at $5.75; 25 State sheep, 105 lb, at $5; 10 do, 91 lb, at $3.50; 58 State sheep and lambs, 60 lb, at $4.20. HUME & MULLEN—63 State sheep, 116 lb, at $5; 10 do, 98 lb, at $4; 91 State sheep and lambs, 76 lb, at $5.50; 54 do, 82 lb, at $5.25; 103 do, 92 lb, at $5; 59 State lambs, 76 lb, at $6.12½; 23 culls, 49 lb, at $4. NEWTON & CO.—131 Ohio sheep, 94 lb, at $4.75; 3 do, 90 lb, at $4; 223 Western do, 83 lb, at $4.25; 60 do, 75 lb, at $4.25; 173 do, 78 lb, at $4; 194 State lambs, 76 lb, at $5.80; 196 Ohio do, 78 lb, at $5.50; 129 do, 70 lb, at $5.50; 200 do, 67 lb, at $5.40; 51 do, 66 lb, at $5.30; 68 do, 62 lb, at $5. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—187 Ohio lambs, 72 lb, at $5.37½; 220 Ohio sheep, 79 lb, at $4.15. G. DILLENBACK—210 Michigan lambs, 74 lb, at $6; 234 do, 66 lb, at $5.20; 20 State do, 70 lb, at $5.75; 11 do, 69 lb, at $6; 73 State sheep, 73 lb, at $3.75; 170 do, 85 lb, at $4.25. D. HARRINGTON —163 State lambs, 70 lb, at $5.37½; 37 State sheep, 83 lb, at $4.25; 204 sheep and lambs, 63 lb, at $4.12½. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—209 Michigan lambs, 74 lb, at $6; 53 sheep and lambs, 83 lb, at $4. S. JUDD & CO.—241 Ohio sheep, 75 lb, at $3.75; 248 do, 62 lb, at $2.75; 211 Western do, 80 lb, at $3.75; 26 State do, 103 lb, at $4.25; 78 do, 91 lb, at $4.12½; 141 do, 91 lb, at $4; 69 do, 84 lb, at $3.75; 115 Michigan lambs, 66 lb, at $5.50; 116 do, 61 lb, at $5; 59 State do, 66 lb, at $5.50; 54 do, 65 lb, at $5.25; 120 do, 61 lb, at $4.87½. M. GOLDSMITH—867 Ohio sheep and lambs, 75 lb, at $4.50. M. COLLINS—189 Ohio lambs, 70 lb, at $5.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 60 cars, or 10,158 head, all consigned direct with the exception of 58 head. Market weak at $4.50@$4.75 100 lb. Country-dressed ½c lower at 5@7¼c lb for good heavy to light weights.—SALES. —HUME & MULLEN—12 State pigs, 62 lb, at $4.75; 12 do, 89 lb, at $4.60.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,680 head; total for week thus far, 10,760 head; for same time last week, 9,080 head; consigned through, 1,660 head; to New-York, 1,140 head; on sale, 20 head; market opened steady, with only a few fair to good butchers' lots here; closed steady; all sold; fat cows, $2.60@$3.40; bulls, $2.40@ $3.15; fresh cows in good demand; fair to choice, $26@$45 per head; veals firm; choice, $6.50@$7; fair to good, $4@$4.25. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 12,600 head; total for week thus far, 95,700 head; for same time last week, 49,200 head; consigned through, 5,850 head; to New-York, 7,050 head; on sale, 6,750 head; market opened fairly active and stronger; closed 5c lower for Yorkers and lights; 10c off for heavy grades. Early sales—Yorkers, $4.30@$4.35; pigs and lights, $4.30@$4.35; good mediums, $4.35@$4.40; choice heavy, $4.42½@$4.47½; roughs, $3.50@ $3.75; stags, $3@$3.25. Late sales—Yorkers, $4.30; mediums and heavy, $4.30@$4.35; 15 cars unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,200 head; total for week thus far, 47,200 head; for same time last week, 43,600 head; consigned through, 3,600 head; to New-York, 3,600 head; on sale, 17,000 head, including 55 cars held over; market opened 10@15c lower for all but prime stock; closed fairly steady at the decline; railroads shorter of cars; good to choice lambs, $5.40 @$5.75; fair to good, $4.60@$5.25; culls and common, $3.25@$4.40; good to prime, mixed sheep, $3.75@$4.25; common to fair, $3@$3.60; culls, $2@$2.75; export sheep, $4.50@$5; extra wethers higher.

EAST LIBERTY, Feb. 14.—Cattle—Receipts light; demand fair; market steady at unchanged prices; prime, $5@$5.25; good, $4.45@$4.65; good butchers', $3.90@$4.15; rough fat, $3@$3.70; fair light steers, $3.10@ $3.35. Hogs—Receipts light; demand better; market firm; Philadelphias, $4.45@$4.50; mixed, $4.35@$4.40; best Yorkers, $4.25@ $4.30; common to fair Yorkers, $4.10@$4.20; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Supply liberal; market very slow at unchanged prices; extra, $4@$4.25; good, $3.40@$3.75; fair, $2.50@$3; common, $1@$2; best lambs, $5.25@$5.40; common to fair lambs, $3@$4.75.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,670 head; market brisk and prices 10@ 15c higher. Dressed Beef—Butchers' steers and light shipping cattle, $3.20@$4.75; cows, $1.50@$3.55; Texas steers, $2.65@$4.15. Hogs —Receipts, 5,970 head; market weak and 10c lower; packing, $4@$4.20; butchers', $4.10@$4.20; mixed, $3.90@$4.20; light, $3.80 @$4.05. Sheep—Receipts, 1,371 head; market dull; native sheep, $3@$4.25; lambs, $4.25@ $4.90.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 7,500 head; market strong; common to extra steers, $3.50@$3.65; stockers and feeders, $2.40@$4; cows and bulls, $1.50@$4; calves, $2.50@$2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,400 head; market weak; heavy, $4@$4.25; common to choice mixed, $3.80@$4.20; choice assorted, $4.10@$4.15; light, $3.75@$4.05; pigs, $2.95@$3.05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 13,000 head; market weak; inferior to choice, $2.50@$4.25; lambs, $3.25@$5.35.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 67s 6d; prime mess dull at 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 53s 9d; do, medium, dull at 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 39s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 30s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 30s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 28s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 29s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, dull at 27s. Cheese—American finest white dull at 48s; American finest colored dull at 49s. Tallow —Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined easy at 17s 9d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s 3d. Resin—Common firm at 4s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 34s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 4s 6½d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 3½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 5s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, dull at 4s ¼d; February steady at 4s; March steady at 4s ¼d; April steady at 4s ½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 5s@£3 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady; American, middling, low-middling clause, February delivery, 2 61-64d, value; February and March delivery, 2 61-64d, value; March and April delivery, 2 62-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 2 63-64@3d, sellers; May and June delivery, 3@3 1-64d, value; June and July delivery, 3 2-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 3-64@ 3 4-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 5-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 6-64d, value; October and November delivery, 3 7-64@3 8-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 9-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Feb. 14—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 10s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 6d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—February, 9s 5¾d; May, 9s 2¼d. Refined petroleum, 4⅝@3 11-16d per gallon.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—Sugar quiet and weak. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 7½ premium; on London, 18½ premium.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—Cotton very firm; good middling, 5 9-16c; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4 11-16c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; net receipts, 3,627 bales; gross receipts, 4,125 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,115 bales; sales, 3,450 bales; stock, 381,136 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 14.—Cotton steady; middling, 5c; low middling, 4 11-16c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; net and gross receipts, 1,911 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,170 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 85,471 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 14.—Cotton firm; middling, 5⅛c; low middling, 4⅞c; good ordinary, 4⅜c; net and gross receipts, 2,810 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,495 bales; sales, 2,873 bales; stock, 144,140 bales.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Normannia from Genoa.

B.—Walter Bowne, Mrs. Walter Bowne, Miss K. Bromwell, Orie Barnstett.—C.—J. Elliott Cabot, Mrs. J. Elliott Cabot, Dr. R. C. Cabot, Mrs. R. C. Cabot, Arthur Carrara, Mr. Crombie.—D.—Mrs. Felicina Dolzino.—G.—Mrs. Joseph Green, Miss Carrie Gibbons, Raffaele Giannechini, T. T. Gaff, Mrs. T. T. Gaff, D. Gerbel.—H.—Capt. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison. —J.—S. Jarmuwsky, Mrs. S. Jarmuwsky.—K.—Count Kessler, Miss J. Kandall, Paul Kurnik, T. G. McKell, Mrs. T. G. McKell, Miss M. A. Kilvers.—L.—O. Latrobe, B. Lilliard, Mrs. B. Lilliard, Miss Julia Lillard.—M.—E. Marx, the Rev. Andrea Maurizi.—O.—Victor M. Osborn.—P.—Miss Elena Paribelli, Giuseppe Puricelli Guerra, Achille Puricelli Guerra, Mrs. M. Pappenheimer, Miss B. Pappenheimer, Ezio Palagi.—R.—Melano L. Rosal, J. M. Rosenthal, Otto N. Rammestow, Miss Imogen Rogers. —S.—S. B. Schloss, Mrs. S. B. Schloss, John Sanders, Pietro Scoppa.—T.—Mr. Tilden, Miss Tilden.—U.—Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Miss J. Untermyer, J. Untermyer. W.—John Schenck Williamson, R. Pitcher Woodward, Miss Georgia Woodward, Miss Helen Woodward, Robert Ward, Mrs. Robert Ward, Miss Wageman.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...6:54|Sun sets...5:35|Moon sets... —

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:30	12:30	6:15	6:37
Governors Island	12:21	12:52	6:55	7:06
Hell Gate	2:14	2:45	8:23	8:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 16.

Allsa, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	
Danla, Hamburg		12:00 M.
G. W. Clyde, Cape Haiti	1:00 P. M.	
Irrawaddy, Trinidad	12:00 M.	
Mississippi, London		
Masdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Normannia, Genoa	9:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	
Seneca, Campeachy	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
State of California, Glasgow		3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.

Alps, Haiti		12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon		12:00 M.
Berlin, Southampton		11:00 A. M.
Britannic, Liverpool		3:00 P. M.
City of Para, Colon		12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana		3:00 P. M.
Ciudad Condal, Havana		11:00 A. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre		2:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda		10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp		2:00 P. M.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 342 West Sixteenth Street, five-story brick tenement, by Herman Goette of 134 East Thirteenth Street.

Home Street, north side, 75 feet east of Southern Boulevard, two-story brick dwelling and store, by J. & E. Wetterer of 749 Columbus Avenue; cost, $4,500.

No. 224 West Twenty-eighth Street, five-story brick flat, by John R. Borbling of 317 West Thirteenth Street; cost, $21,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-third Street, three five-story brick flats, by L. & L. K. Ungrich of 260 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; cost, $82,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 120 feet north of King's Bridge Road, by Philip Duffy, alterations to one-story frame stable; cost, $60.

Nos. 179 and 181 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by City of New-York, alterations to two-story brick public school; cost, $400.

No. 613 to 621 Broadway, by Metropolitan Street Railway Company, alterations to nine-story brick store and office building; cost, $50,000.

Tremont Avenue, south side, 198 feet east of Tinton Avenue, by Isabell M. Blood, alterations to two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At the sale for arrears of taxes held by Register Hinrichs of Brooklyn on Wednesday, 129 parcels were disposed of for $108,328.03. The purchasers were usually speculators who have hitherto bought at such sales.

Mr. T. A. Kerrigan, at auction in Brooklyn yesterday, sold, to Henry Grasman, plaintiff, at $19,000, the five three-story frame buildings 89 to 103 Buffalo Avenue, northeast corner of Dean Street, 107.2½ by 100. To Ralph G. Packard, plaintiff, at $18,000 each, he sold the two four-story brick apartment houses 342 and 344 Lafayette Avenue, 54 by 100. To P. Corell, at $8,650, he sold the four-story brick building, with store, 394 Myrtle Avenue, 19.7½ by 93 by irregular. To Kate C. Kling, plaintiff, at $1,000, he sold a lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of Hemlock Street, 175 feet south of Griffin Place, with unfinished building. To James S. Reynolds, plaintiff, at $1,000, he sold the two-story frame building 307 Thatford Street, 25 by 100. To Edward G. Black, plaintiff, at $5,200, he sold the two-and-one-half-story frame building 389 Evergreen Avenue, corner of Grove Street, 28.6½ by 82 by irregular. To the same, at $2,000, he sold the two-story frame house 93 Grove Street, 16.6 by 64. To the same, at $3,000, he sold the similar building 97 Grove Street, 16 by 100.

Mr. S. S. Hemingway, as referee, sold, to the South Brooklyn Co-operative Building and Loan Association, plaintiff, at $3,000, the two-story brick dwelling 49 Clermont Avenue, 17.3 by 61.6.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Greene Street, 125 feet west of Oakland Street, three-story frame flat, for six families, 25 by 56 feet; cost, $4,800. Michael and Mary Cox, owners.

Hamburg Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Gates Avenue, three-story frame flat, for six families, 25 by 65 feet; cost, $5,200. Julius Vulter, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

MANHATTAN AV, 475; William Osborn and wife to Anna Dressler... $1
125TH ST, s 290 ft e of 7th Av, 16x99.11; Gertrude Magonigle to Catharine C. Magonigle.....
147TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 8th Av, 50 x99.11; James V. Falvey and wife to Emanuel Hellner and another, exchange and.....
123D ST, n e corner of 7th Av, 125x 100.11; Ignatz Boskowitz and wife to Moritz Cohn.....
7TH AV, n e corner of 123d St, 100.11x125; Moritz Cohn to David Steinfeld.....
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 75.11 ft n of 97th St, 25x100; Theresa Lynch to William Rankin.....
WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 138th St, 25x81.6; Lizzie Bohne to Mannes Katz.....
TINTON AV, e s, 127.10 ft s of 163d St, 26.7x135; Magdalena Mandler to John Mandler.....
FAIRMOUNT AV, s s, Lot 3, map of Fairmount, (24th Ward;) Lena Seifert to Greenleaf W. Crossman.....
HOFFMAN ST, s w corner of Pelham Av, 201.4x105.8x212.2x105.8; Jane Duffey to Philip Duffey.....
VANDERBILT AV, w s, Lot 30 and ½ part of Lot 29, map of Central Morrisania, 4-722 part; Mary T. Hupfeldt and another to Joseph Reeber and others.....
SAME PROPERTY, ⅛ part; Mary E. Reeber to same.....
ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 146th St, 25x100; John Grady and wife to James W. A. Campbell.....
84TH ST, 128 West; Niel Hansen and Zerinah C. Saunders and wives to Richard C. Bultman.....
92D ST, 156 and 158 East; Margaret and Thomas Grogen to Rosa Locb.. SAME property; William Seitz to Margaret Grogan.....
92D ST, 158 East; The J. L. Mott Iron Works to same.....
92D ST, s s, 225 w w of 3d Av, 0.1x82.6; John Rosekrans to same..

50TH ST, 414 and 416 West; Joseph Loeb and wife to same; exchange property and.....
70TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of West End Av, 180x100.5; Henry L. Sprague to William K. Van Bokelen.....
LEXINGTON AV, 15; 23.2x100; Anna C. and Alexander S. Webb to John E. Alexander.....
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 89.4 ft s of 72d St, 15x80; Emanuel Hellner and others to Ferdinand R. Minrath.....
20TH ST, n s, 95.9 ft e of 8th Av, 16x83.10; Clarence E. Bernhard and wife to John G. Norris.....
EAGLE AV, e s, 354.5 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.8x115.03; Henry Burge and wife to Heinrich A. Ahrens and wife.....
69TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 100.5x162.6; Henry and David E. Oppenheimer and wives to George Edgar and another.....
BROADWAY, n w corner of 21st St, 44.1x32x68.2x31.7 to street x115.8; also, 5th Av, n e corner of 21st St, 62.4x80.11; Lucy A. Carroll to Lawrence Whitney, 1-288 part.....
SAME PROPERTY, same to Cuthbert S. Johnson, 7-576 parts.....
SAME PROPERTY, same to Helena J. Parsons, 4-288 parts.....
SAME PROPERTY, same to Bradish Johnson, 4-288 parts.....
SAME PROPERTY, same to Effingham L. Johnson, 4-288 parts.....
SAME PROPERTY, same to Hannah E. L. Whitney, 1-288 part.....
SAME PROPERTY, same to Henry Whitney, 1-288 part.....
SAME PROPERTY, same to Louisa J. Townsend, 7-576 parts.....
SAME PROPERTY, same to Louisa J. Whitney, 4-288 parts.....
76TH ST, 148 West; Edward Tipping and wife to Rose E. Drummond.....
69TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 100.5x162.6; Edward Livingston to Henry and David E. Oppenheimer.....
68TH ST, 41 West; Peter Wagner and wife to Margaret E. Mace.....
95TH ST, 217 to 235 East; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jacob Schlosser.....
52D ST, 240 East; Emma L. Gilbert to Frank Schaeffler.....
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 89.4 ft s of 72d St, 15x80; Emanuel Hellner and others to Ferdinand R. Minrath, ex. prop. and.....
73D ST., 432 East; Augusta Grunwald to Josef Hlavac and wife.....
95TH ST, 217 to 235 East; Jacob Schlosser and wife to Leopold Kaufmann.....
80TH ST, s s, 73 ft e of 3d Av, 27